

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 797.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

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221

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In Fall Meeting of N. R. A. at Creedmoor, **SHARPS** Rifles entered in SIXTEEN Matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of.....**974**
Best score with other Rifles.....**960**

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of.....**1044**
Best with other Rifles.....**908**

THE INTER-STATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles.....**213**
Other Rifles used averaged.....**193 and 197**

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde with a Sharps Long Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1,000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other rifle of 197.)

For the Grand Aggregate Prize three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using SHARPS, tied on a score of 300.

THE LONG RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Prize won by Capt. J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

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J. S. Sumner made with a Sharps Long Range Rifle the extraordinary score of **221** out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

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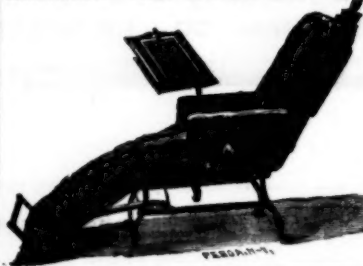
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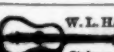
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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Publication Office, 245 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ROTHSCHILD B. HAYES, President and Com'dr-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjt.-General.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following directions from the General of the Army are published for the guidance of all concerned: "All official communications intended for the Artillery command at the Washington Arsenal, will be addressed to the Commanding Officer, Artillery Troops, Washington Arsenal, D. C." (Circular, Nov. 23, D. E.)

Officers travelling with Government transportation and who may travel a greater distance any day than thirty miles, by which the mules or wagons are in any way disabled or injured, will, upon the proceedings of a Board of Survey, be held accountable for the pecuniary value of such damage (G. O. 12, Nov. 6, D. P.)

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Major James H. Nelson, P. D., will take station at Carlisle Bks, Pa. (S. O. 208, Nov. 5, D. E.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen.; Col. Nathan W. B. v. w., Asst. Paymaster-Gen.; and Surg. John M. Cuyler, M. D., will assemble at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., the 25th inst., to inspect the officers' quarters erected by Mr. W. C. Miller, contractor; and said by him to be ready for occupation. The Board will report whether the quarters are completed according to the plans and specifications (S. O. 100, Nov. 23, M. D. A.)

The telegraphic order of the 18th instant, revoking par. 1, S. O. 134, from these Hdqrs, and directing that Capt. C. S. Heintzelman, Q. M. Dept., be relieved from further duty at Fort Keogh and in the District of the Yellowstone, and that he report at these Hdqrs, is placed on record in the series of Special Orders for the current year. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, Adjt.-General's Dept., will proceed to Fort Rice on public business. On completion thereof Major Ruggles will rejoin his station in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 138, Nov. 19, D. D.)

Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., having completed the duty assigned him in S. O. 249, Nov. 16, 1878, from this office, will return to his proper station (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Upon the abandonment of Fort Rice, 1st Lieut. B. D. Taylor, M. D., will transfer all medical and hospital property for which he is responsible, to Major W. D. Wolverton, M. D., at Fort A. Lincoln. He will then repair to the latter post and report for duty (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. D.)

Surg. George M. Sternberg, having complied with the requirements of par. 6, S. O. 238, Nov. 4, 1878, from this office, will rejoin his proper station (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. A. DeLofre has been relieved from duty, and left Fort Reno, I. T., for New York, where he was ordered to report.

A. A. Surg. W. T. Baird, now at Fort Griffin, Tex., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty—to date from the 2d inst. (S. O. 244, Nov. 18, D. T.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Capt. Edwin B. Atwood, A. Q. M., San Antonio, Tex., extended one month (S. O. 95, Nov. 20, M. D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward August von Clossman, now at Fort Rice, will report in person to the C. O. Fort A. Lincoln for duty (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. D.)

Hosp. Steward Henry J. Hanna is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, and assigned to duty at Fort Benton (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. D.)

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A Board of Officers, to consist of—Surgeon Albert Hartauft; Capt. Francis Clarke, 23d Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Fisher, 23d Infantry, will assemble at Fort Gratiot, Mich., on the 29th inst., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Mr. J. H. Smith, an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 216, Nov. 23, D. E.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and B. D. F. K. M. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. E. Camp Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; L. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Camillo C. Carr, Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 169, Nov. 7, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Reuben F. Bernard, five months (S. O., Nov. 23, W. D.)

Capt. E. V. Sumner, six months (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. E. L. Fort Ellis, M. T. Camp Mulkey on Horse Prairie, D. T.

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; G. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. C. Sheridan, Neb.; K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. K. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; C. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave Extended.—Major H. C. Bankhead, one month, from the 20th inst., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 244, Nov. 18, D. T.)

To Arrive.—Cos. B, F, G, H and I are expected to arrive at Fort Reno, Ind. T., between the 5th and 10th of December. They are escorting the two hundred Cheyennes that have been at Sidney so long, under charge of Ben Clark, the Cheyenne interpreter. Brevet Major Clarence Mauck, Captain 4th Cavalry, is in command. The death of Major Gordon, 5th Cav., leaves Capt. Mauck the senior captain of the cavalry arm of the Service.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. D. F. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L. Camp Brown, W. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Act. Regt. Adjt., now with the Battalion 5th Cav., in the field, near Fort Laramie, will, with the Regimental Records and Sergeant Major 5th Cav., report for duty, without delay, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 106, Nov. 18, D. P.)

Transfers.—On the mutual application of the officers concerned: 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler from Co. D to C; 1st Lieut. George B. Davis from Co. C to D (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.)

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters, and M. C. P. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. F. Winchester is relieved from duty as J.-A., and detailed as a member G. C.-M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T. 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, Adjt., is relieved from duty as member and detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. now in session at Camp Grant, A. T. (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. A.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Carter will relieve Capt. W. P. Martin, M. S. K., U. S. A., of his duties as Depot and Disbursing Q. M. at Tucson, A. T. (S. O. 129, Nov. 7, D. A.)

7th CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; E. M. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. S. Halsey, A. D. C., will proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., on public business (S. O. 209, Nov. 18, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 138, Nov. 19, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, three months (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.)

Court of Inquiry.—By direction of the President, on the application of Major Marcus A. Reno, 7th Cav., a court of inquiry is appointed to assemble at Chicago, Ill., on the second Monday of January next, for the purpose of inquiring into Major Reno's conduct at the battle of Little Big Horn on the 25th and 26th of June, 1876. The court will report its opinion and whether further action is deemed necessary. The following is the detail for the court: Col. John H. King, 9th Inf.; Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Royal, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., recorder (S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.)

8th CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. John H. Custer, A. D. C., to take effect when his services can be spared, to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 144, Sept. 19, M. D. P.)

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 243, Nov. 16, D. T.)

9th CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Camp Lewis, Colo.

Detached Service.—Capt. Francis Moore is appointed a special inspector, and will proceed to Fort Selden, N. M., and make an inspection at that point of a lot of Q. M. stores (S. O. 211, Nov. 21, D. M.)

10th CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. E. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

* On field service in the District of the Pecos.

Leave of Absence.—The verbal authority of the Dept. Comdr., granting to Capt. J. M. Kelley leave for eight days, en route returning as witness before civil court, per par. 3, S. O. 196, from these Hdqrs, is confirmed (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.)

1st ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Probie, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Military Professor.—In his annual report to the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Military Academy, Supt J. Sumner Rogers says

Our recognition by the Government, at Washington, in detailing an Officer of the Regular Army, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, places this Academy on an equal footing, in that respect with institutions of long standing in this country. Permit me, in this connection, to state that we have been especially fortunate in securing for this important chair the services of Lieut. F. S. Rice, of the 1st Artillery—a gentleman of marked ability and, of habits and character, beyond reproach.

He also renders his acknowledgment to Gen. Benét for ordnance furnished, viz., 18-in. mortar complete, 2 light 12-pounders, 2 3-in. guns complete, 100 rounds cartridges, 50 lbs. mortar powder and 10 shells, 200 S. R. B. L. cadet muskets, 290 sets infantry equipments, 40 cavalry sabres, 20 N. C. officers' swords, 1,000 blank and 50 ball cartridges, 50 calibre.

Captain Randol.—In accordance with our usual custom, we omitted the specification in reporting the proceedings of the Court-martial in the case of Captain and Brevet Col. Alanson M. Randol. That his case may be more fully understood, we supply this omission. The specification is as follows:

"In this, that he, Captain Alanson M. Randol, 1st U. S. Artillery, did approach his commanding officer, Major Clement L. Best, 1st U. S. Artillery, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts, while the latter was engaged in consultation with Captain Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, soon after the said Major Best had given testimony before a Court of Inquiry, then in session, to which the said Captain Randol was a party, and did say to him, Major Best, evidently referring to aforesaid testimony, 'Colonel, others who know you as well as I do, know you better than you know yourself—you tell me one thing and say another before the Court—I want nothing further to do with you officially or personally,' or words to that effect. And further, after the said Major Best had offered him, Captain Randol, an opportunity to retract or apologize for this disrespectful and unjust language, he, Captain Randol, did turn on his heel and in the presence of officers of the Army there assembled, did say in a loud boisterous tone and manner, 'No, sir, I will not apologize, I can bring two witnesses to impeach your veracity—Lieutenant White and Captain Graham,' or words to that effect. This in the public office of the U. S. District Quartermaster, Boston, Massachusetts, on or about September 18th, 1878."

Colonel Randol's friends contend that the conversation detailed in this specification was purely personal, that the hasty language used was amply atoned for by an apology, delivered by Major A. G. Robinson within a very few moments after the language was used, that Major Best declined to receive the apology, holding that the disrespectful language had been used towards him in his capacity as superior officer, and accordingly preferred the charges upon which Colonel Randol was tried.

Under the Shadow of the Bayonets.—The N. Y. Sun scents new danger to the Republic in the appearance before the doors of the Congressional Committee on Army Reorganization, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of two orderlies from the 1st Artillery, who are thus described:

Pacing up and down before the apartments occupied by the committee, was a tall, well-built soldier, in full uniform, with belt, strap, and pouch complete. A dark blue coat, with scarlet facings and trimmings, sleeves elaborately ornamented with the same material, with close-fitting blue trousers of a lighter hue and stylish cut, combined to set off a figure of singular strength, neatness, and compactness. Perched on his well-oiled locks was a jaunty blue military cap, likewise decked with scarlet trimmings, and bearing on its front a device, in brass, of two miniature cannons, crossed, with the figure above and the letter A below. The cap was confined in its position by a thin strip of shining leather, which encircled the well-shaved chin of the wearer, just grazing a pair of bushy Burnside whiskers, and terminating above a waxed imperial, which would have made the owner's fortune had he belonged to Napoleon III.'s body guard. Below the military cap, trousers fitted snugly over a pair of laboriously polished boots, whose brilliancy rivalled that of the glass behind them. Over his thigh was strapped a bayonet sheath of war-like look, which rustled and shook as the sentinel paced up and down his "beat." Every detail of the man's attire bespoke neatness, order, and discipline in the highest degree. Even his finger nails were cut and filed with mathematical precision.

Such a spectacle, while common enough at the Horse Guards or the Duke of Cambridge's headquarters, is unusual in a New York hotel, and the constantly passing throng bestowed a deal of attention upon the handsome soldier. Pretty nursery maids on the way for an airing, with their little charges, stopped to take a peep at the resplendent guardian of the Congressional Committee on Army Reorganization. A French *bonne*, trundling a dainty toy of a baby carriage, hummed "J'aime les militaires," which her bebonneted and beribboned infant clutched in vain for the whiskers of "mon cher papa." Well-dressed and heavily wrapped strangers from Chicago and the West stared incoherently at what was to them an unusual spectacle. One California gentleman, fresh from the Paris Exhibition, was heard to exclaim, as he twitched the \$5,000 diamond in his Oxford tie, "that it beat anything in MacMahon's Guard of Honor." From that moment the handsome soldier was the "lion" of the hotel, and the Committee, with its array of distinguished Generals and titled celebrities, was nowhere.

In the throng issuing from the brilliantly lighted supper room the face of Col. Scott, Recorder of the Committee, was observed. He said that neither of the artillerymen was Gen. Burnside's orderly. They were paid by the Government, and were merely messengers to the Committee.

"But don't the Revised Statutes prohibit the employment of soldiers in such a capacity?"

The Colonel smiled pleasantly and said that he hadn't hunted up that branch of the statutes lately. There might be something bearing on the subject. The Committee, he said, were doing a great deal of hard work in the way of Army reorganization. Their labors were exhaustive and tedious, frequently keeping them up to a late hour of the night, and fatiguing them greatly. They hadn't had such a siege of it since their session at the White Sulphur Springs in the height of last season; but they intended to keep right on until the work of re-organization was complete.

2nd ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

* On detached service in District of the Neuces.

Detached Service.—Major J. McMillan, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 2 (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.)

3rd ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Abram G. Verplanck, twenty-three days (S. O. 213, Nov. 19, D. E.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Abram G. Verplanck is relieved from duty as a member G. C. M. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., by par. 3, S. O. 210, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 213, Nov. 19, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. R. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Co. E, is temporarily attached for duty to Co. L, stationed at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to take effect upon the arrival of Co. E at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 144, Sept. 19, M. D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. Jacob E. Bloom, Co. C, Alcatraz Island, Cal., to apply for extension of four months, so soon as one of the absent officers of the company joins (S. O. 144, Sept. 19, M. D. P.).

Twenty-one days, on Surg. certificate, to date from the 21st inst., 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 216, Nov. 23, D. E.).

6TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum, J. A. of G. C. M. Charleston, S. C., by par. 4, Dept. S. O. 78 (S. O. 85, Nov. 23, D. S.).

Major Richard Arnold, Insp. Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich. (S. O. 216, Nov. 23, D. E.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. E. R. Hills, Adj., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C. M. Charleston, S. C., in par. 4, of Dept. S. O. 78 (S. O. 85, Nov. 23, D. S.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, further extended two months (S. O. Nov. 23, W. D.).

2d Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe, Fort Monroe, Va., ten days (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY. Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.; D. B. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. New Post near Bear Butte, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and D. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Camp Howard, I. T.; B. E. I. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. Coscor d'Alene Lake, I. T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Camp Baker, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A. Ft. Pettetman, W. T.; D. E. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pope is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 132, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. D.).

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ella, M. T.; D. Camp Baker, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 2d Lieut. Edward E. Hardie, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 95, Nov. 20, M. D. M.).

Two months, 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, Adj., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 96, Nov. 21, M. D. M.).

Relieved.—Col. John Gibbon is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 132, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 139, Nov. 21, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; B. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, on Surg. certificate, to apply for extension of four months, 1st Lieut. Frank T. Adams, San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 144, Sept. 19, M. D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, ten days (S. O. 169, Nov. 7, M. D. P.).

Recruiting Service.—Capt. Augustus W. Corliss is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Camp McDermitt, Nev. Until further orders he will enlist and re-enlist men only for companies serving at Camp Harney, Or., Fort Boise, I. T., and Camp McDermitt, Nev., and under such special instructions from these Hdqrs as may be sent him (S. O. 170, Nov. 9, M. D. P.).

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.
* In the field.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. E. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie will proceed at once to Yuma Depot, A. T., and relieve Capt. J. H. Lord, A. Q. M., U. S. A., of his duties as Depot and Disbursing Q. M. at that point (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Dardanelle, Ark.; G. Mt. Vernon, Ala.

Correction.—A correspondent writes that the roster

of the Commissioned Officers and N. C. Staff at Camp Lytle, La., published Nov. 9, "omitted to mention our very gentlemanly, capable and efficient Post Sergeant Major (Sergeant William Inkens, Co. K.)."

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Camp Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Col. G. Pennypacker will repair from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in time to be present, on the 2d proximo, at a called meeting of the Retiring Board, of which he is a member (S. O. 210, Nov. 20, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, 1st Lieut. William H. Vinal, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 212, Nov. 23, D. M.).

Reported.—1st Lieut. Barber has reported for duty with his Co. (E) at Fort Reno, I. T.

Concert and Dress Parade.—A local paper says: "The number of visitors at Fort Riley last Sunday to listen to the concert of the 16th Infantry band and to witness the dress parade was unusually large. The weather was exceedingly fine. The music was a rich treat to lovers of music. The band is one of the best in the United States and we certainly ought to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we are favored with free entertainments by such a splendid musical organization. The dress parade afforded a delightful exhibition. There were three companies in line and their evolutions were perfect."

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. H. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., one month (S. O. 100, Nov. 23, M. D. A.).

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. H. Bradford, P. H. Remington, 1st Lieut. John Harold, C. A. Vernou, G. K. Spencer, 2d Lieut. W. P. Evans, members, and 2d Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Dodge, Kas., Nov. 25 (S. O. 210, Nov. 20, D. M.).

Band.—The band of this regiment are making a tour of the posts where companies of the 19th are stationed. They are expected to return to Fort Lyon, Colo., on the 21st of December.

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. K. P. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

A NEWSPAPER despatch, dated San Francisco, Nov. 25, says: "A despatch from the Cascades (Columbia River) expedition sent out by General Howard for the purpose of capturing renegade Indians was a complete success. Captain Boyle, with Lieutenants Cornman and Shofner, surrounded their camp at night in John Day Valley, and captured the whole party. Some of the principal chiefs are en route to Vancouver, and the remainder have been sent under escort to the Warm Springs Reservation." These Indians have left the Umatilla Reservation and refused to return.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt, Major J. E. Yard, Capt. J. H. Patterson, Loyd Wheaton, members, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 2 (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.).

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.; H. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; B. E. Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

Wedding.—The wedding of 2d Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood and Miss Nannie Smith took place on the evening of Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's grandmother in Baltimore. General Gibbon and quite a party of the friends of both the bride and groom went from Washington to attend the ceremony.

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; A. Q. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood will report at Ann Arbor, Mich., on the 26th of Nov., 1878, to 1st Lieut. Platt M. Phorne, 23d Inf., Recorder of the Court of Inquiry appointed by S. O. 205 and 209, from the H. Q. A., as a witness in the case before the Court (S. O. 216, Nov. 23, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. M. C. Martin, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 217, Nov. 25, D. E.).

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B. C. K. Fort Hays, Kas.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Julius H. Pardee, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., one month (S. O. 96, Nov. 21, M. D. M.).

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. W. Clous, J. A. of G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 2 (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. E. Ft. Concho, Tex.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—Col. G. L. Andrews, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, members, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 2 (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.).

Military Academy.—Based upon Surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence is granted Cadet Howard K. Gilman, 4th Class, U. S. M. A., until May 20, 1879 (S. O., Nov. 20, W. D.).

Conversion of Ordnance.—The C. O. Fort Delaware is ordered to invoice to Lieut. Chas. S. Smith, O. D., for transportation to Capt. Cullen Bryant, O. D., Boston Foundry, 12 10-in. smooth-bore guns, and the C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., 18 10-in. smooth-bore guns, converted into 8-in. rifles (S. O. 215, Nov. 23, D. E.).

CAPTAIN HENRY W. JONES. A. Q. M., U. S. A., arrived at Washington, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, in charge of a guard, and was at once taken to St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the insane. Captain Jones's hallucination is that he possesses unlimited wealth, and he desires to travel and live like a nabob.

C. C. PARSONS MEMORIAL.—Several letters have appeared recently in the *Churchman* relative to a C. C. Parsons memorial, "a scholarship in the theological department of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., the State of his adoption," and the editor of that paper, in the last issue, acknowledges the receipt of a contribution of \$100 to that object. Major A. R. Buffington, Ordnance Department U. S. A., writes us that he will head a subscription from the Army for this scholarship with \$30. If others desire to subscribe to the same object, we will, if desired, take charge of the subscriptions, acknowledge them through the JOURNAL, and see that they are devoted to the purpose intended. No more fitting monument could be erected to the memory of Colonel Parsons than the establishment of such a scholarship, for he resigned from the Army to devote himself to the work of the Protestant Episcopal ministry, and as a "soldier of the Cross" sacrificed his life to that loyal devotion to duty which characterized him as a soldier of the Republic.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Washington Capital* makes a grievous complaint of the rude way in which, according to him, civilians are treated by officers of the Army and Navy on duty at Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

REPORT OF GENERAL GIBBON, COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 4, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the military operations in this Department during the past year:

Since the date of the last annual report (12th of November last) matters in this Department have been remarkably quiet and peaceful, with the exception of the region between the Missouri River and the Black Hills, in which raiding parties of Indians continued their predatory operations during the fall, and Western Montana during the past summer.

During the winter numerous reports were received, first of the intention of Sitting Bull and the other Sioux, who, in the fall and winter of 1876, sought safety in British territory, to cross the line into this country and resume their hostile operations; and, second, that they had actually crossed. These repeated reports doubtless arose from the passage north of the parties which broke away from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail band, and to these, too, were probably due the raids in the vicinity of Deadwood.

Early in February these reports of the presence of a large body of the hostile Sioux south of the line became so frequent as to give rise to apprehensions of serious trouble, but the receipt of more reliable intelligence developed the fact that such Indians as were south of the British territory were simply small parties following the herds of buffalo in search of food. They, however, committed no acts of hostility, and their presence on American soil was very transient and for temporary purposes. On the supposition, however, that the reports received indicated a hostile intent, and that the large number of Sioux who had been forced to seek refuge on a neutral soil might, in a spirit of revenge, take the first favorable opportunity to invade our territory and inflict injury upon the scattered and exposed settlements of Montana, the troops in Western Montana and the Yellowstone region were held in readiness to take the field at short notice; those on the Yellowstone to move north, those in Western Montana to move east, on the first reliable information of a formidable movement on the part of the Sioux. The chiefs of these were undoubtedly making every effort to induce the various bands of Indians on American soil in that region (the Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, etc.) to join them in their hostile operations against the whites. The condition of these peaceful tribes was, so far as regards their supplies, such that it was much feared they would be too ready to listen to these overtures. Most of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines were in a starving condition. The Sioux, by their constant pursuit of the buffalo, kept the herds from roaming toward the headwater of Milk River, and the amount of metallic ammunition allowed to be traded to our Indians was so small that these latter were afraid to make long expeditions in search of necessary food, which the Indian Department failed to supply at the agencies. Under these circumstances, to prevent actual starvation and induce these Indians to turn a deaf ear to the propositions of the Sioux, an urgent request was made for permission to issue to these bands from the military stores such provisions as were absolutely needed. This authority was granted by the War Department, provisions were issued under the direction of a commissioned officer of the Army, and the threatened danger for a time averted.

In the meantime, and whilst preparations were being made to move the troops north and east against the threatened invasion, the letter of the General-in-Chief of the 9th of February was received, laying down the policy of not making any hostile movement against the Indians, north of the Missouri so long as navigation on that river was not interfered with and the white settlements were not molested.

Orders were accordingly issued suspending the movement of troops.

The results of the establishment of the two posts in the Yellowstone region, Forts Custer and Keogh, are even more important than were anticipated. By means of these posts (both large and self-sustaining) that whole region of country has been rid of the roving bands which infested it after the campaign of 1876, and the country practically opened to white settlements. The country, however, is so extensive that, although no very large force of Indians can ever obtain a foothold and home there, small bands will still be able to carry on their predatory warfare and for a time check the growth of settlement, but with strong garrisons at those posts this kind of warfare can always be made dangerous and be restricted within narrow limits.

With the same object in view, and to still further protect settlements from these incursions, a large post is now being established near Bear Butte, to the northeast of the Black Hills, on a site selected by the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Division, in July last, and another is to be established next year in the vicinity of the Bear Paw Mountains, northeast of Fort Benton. These two posts will aid very materially in giving protection to the large and thriving interests of the surrounding regions, by furnishing start-

ing points for military bodies acting against hostile bands, as well as depots of supplies, both in winter and summer, for troops in the field. In this connection I desire to invite attention to the very great advantage of large garrisons. Not only is it the fact that large posts and large garrisons are more economical in the long run, but that when the troops are kept together in large bodies (say of not less than a regiment), their discipline and efficiency for all purposes are promoted in a very marked degree. The policy of scattering a large number of small posts over an extensive country should no longer be pursued.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BANNOCKS.

Early in the spring the threatened attitude of the Bannocks, in Idaho, and the close proximity of these Indians to Southwestern Montana, whose people suffered so severely from the incursions of last summer, rendered it advisable to send two companies of cavalry from Fort Ellis to establish a summer camp in the vicinity of the town of Bannock, Mont., near which place is a pass through the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, much used by the Indians, through which the Nez Percés made their escape last year, and noted as the one over which the Lewis and Clarke expedition first made the passage of the mountains in 1806. A part of this Bannock tribe, under Chief Ten-Doy, being at the time at Fort Ellis on its return from the yearly buffalo hunt on the Yellowstone, two companies of the 3d Cavalry, under Capt. Edward Ball, were directed to accompany these Indians back to their agency near Lemhi, and then return to this Department and establish a summer camp in a favorable position to the pass on Horse Prairie Creek. This was accomplished early in April, and the force has remained there ever since, giving protection to that part of the Department, and quieting the very natural apprehensions of the people of that region, as well as acting as a check to the southward movement of trains and settlers in that region. Here, again, the question of the subsistence of the Indians upon their reservation by the Indian Department became one of importance, and as food was not provided for them at the Lemhi Agency, the poor wretches had either to starve, turn hostile and join their brethren operating against our troops in the Department of Columbia, or appeal to the military for protection. They adopted the last course, and under instructions from the Interior Department, General Ball and his band were escorted back to Fort Ellis, subsisting on the road and standing toward the Musseshell in search of buffalo, leaving the balance of their tribe to continue the struggle in the Department of the Columbia.

It soon became apparent, however, that a part at least of the hostilities from the Department of the Columbia were coming this way, in imitation of the Nez Percés' movement of last year; and on the report of an attack on a train on Lost River, Idaho Territory, Capt. Ball moved with his force in that direction from his camp near Bannock. About the same time, the commanding officer of Fort Ellis despatched Capt. Egan with his company, 2d Cavalry, up the Madison in the direction of Henry's Lake, near which, on the 27th of August, Capt. Egan struck one of the Bannock camps and captured fifty-six head of stock. From there the Indians appear to have followed substantially the Nez Percés' route of last year.

The energetic commander of the district of the Yellowstone, Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, left Fort Keogh on the 15th of August, with authority from the department commander to visit the National Park. On his arrival at the Crow Agency with a force of about one hundred men on the 29th of August he learned of the approach of a party of Bannocks, and at once took steps to intercept them. Sending a part of his force under Lieut. Clark, 2d Cavalry, up the Rosebud in the direction of Index Peak, he, with Capt. Andrew S. Bennett, 5th Infantry, a small party of soldiers, and a few Crow allies, moved up Clark's Fork. Lieut. Clark encountered a party near Index Peak on the 29th of August, and struck them again the next morning, inflicting upon them some damage. On the morning of Sept. 4, Col. Miles, with his small party, surprised a camp of the Bannocks near Heart Mountain, killing eleven and capturing thirty-nine Indians, and about two hundred horses, mules, and ponies. Unfortunately in the fight Capt. Bennett was killed, as were also one Crow Indian and the interpreter, and one soldier was wounded. The prompt action of Col. Miles and the gallant way in which he performed his work entitle him to the highest praise. A small party of those Indians, who were making their way toward Wind River, have since been captured by Lieut. Bishop, 5th Cavalry, so that the most of the Indians coming into the Department from the west of the mountains have been killed or captured.

Early in May six companies of the 3d Infantry were ordered to form a summer camp on the north side of Maria's River, but the condition of the roads in that part of the country was unprecedentedly bad, and the waters high, so that this force was not able to get into position until late in July. In the meantime, to provide against hostile contingencies from the north, and enable the district commander in Montana to make extensive reconnaissances with a view to selecting a site for the new post on or near Milk River, four additional companies of the 7th Infantry and Fort Shaw and two companies of the 2d Cavalry, from Fort Ellis, were ordered to the same point. With these Lieut.-Col. Brooke, 3d Infantry, the district commander, made the reconnaissance, and in his report forwarded to Division Headquarters on the 21st of August recommended a site for the new post near the western end of the Bear Paw Mountains. I recommended that the construction of this post be commenced as early in the spring as possible; that estimates and plans be prepared for it this winter, and everything necessary be shipped up the river by the first boats in the spring. Lieut.-Col. Brooke reports great scarcity of good timber in the Bear Paw Mountains, and suggests that the post be built of "adobe" or "grout," which I approve. The establishment of this post is a matter of great importance in connection with the defence of our Montana settlements, and as a fitting out place and starting point against any hostile incursions from the north, and it should be large enough to contain at least ten companies, part of which should be cavalry. A suitable landing for stores can be had at the "Coal Banks," with a good road of not to exceed forty miles to the proposed site. When this post is established the company now stationed at Fort Benton should be withdrawn, saving the rent now paid there.

The headquarters of the 7th Infantry and six companies of that regiment are now being withdrawn from Montana, and it is proposed to withdraw the balance of the regiment in the spring. This will leave an adequate force in Western Montana, and I strongly urge that an additional regiment of infantry be sent up the river as soon after the opening of navigation as possible, so as to have a considerable force disposable during the building of the new post, as well as to enable us to leave competent garrisons in the other posts in that region. The display of a force in the section north of Fort Benton this summer had a very beneficial effect, not only upon the Indians now peaceful, but upon the hostiles across the border.

In July a number of murders were committed on the Dearborn River, to the westward of Fort Shaw, and but little doubt exists that they were committed by parties of Nez Percés seeking to make their way back from British territory to their late homes in Idaho. Orders were at once given to occupy the two passes of "Cadotte's" and "Lewis and Clarke," and to send parties in pursuit. One of these, under Lieut. Thomas S. Wallace, 3d Infantry, from Fort Missoula, made a rapid pursuit after a party which was making its way from the valley of the Bitter Root toward the Clearwater in Idaho, after committing additional murders on Bear Gulch and Rock Creek. After a very rapid pursuit, Lieutenant Wallace overtook the party at 1.30 p. m. on the 21st of July, on the middle fork of the Clearwater, 1, 2, and with his small party of 13 soldiers and 3 citizens immediately opened fire on the Indians, completely surprising them. He killed 4 of them, number and wounded 3, besides killing in the fight 23 mules and ponies, and capturing 21 which he successfully brought off. For the energy and pluck displayed in this handsome affair Lieutenant Wallace and his party deserve the highest commendation, and whilst he reports his whole party as behaving with the greatest gallantry he especially mentions 1st Serg. Edwin Phoenix, Company H, 3d Infantry, as particularly conspicuous for his brave conduct. This successful punishment of this band of murderers and marauders produces a most salutary effect upon the Indians, and constitutes another brilliant example for the imitation of our other troops. Early in July ten companies of the 7th Cavalry, four of the 1st, and two of the 11th Infantry, were despatched to establish a summer camp near Bear Butte, north of Deadwood, to scout the region lying north, northeast, east, and southeast from that point and keep the country clear of Indians. Four of these companies (two of cavalry and two of infantry) have since been assigned to constitute the winter garrison for the new post near that place now being constructed under the direction of Maj. M. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry. The balance of this command is still occupying its camp.

A most unprovoked murder was committed on the 6th of August last, at a point on the Missouri River about 20 miles from Fort Berthold. The victim was recruit Edward Frazier, of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, on his way up the river on steamer *Josephine*, under charge of Lieutenant Groesbeck, 6th Infantry. A small

party of Indians was seen on the shore as the steamer rounded a point. A single shot was fired and Frazier fell mortally wounded. Every endeavor is being made to discover the perpetrator of this foul outrage and bring him to justice, but so far but little information has been obtained.

INELICITITIES OF OUR INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

As was to be expected, any attempt to place the control of Indian affairs under two departments so radically opposed in principle as the Military and Indian Departments, has resulted in clashing of authority and a state of affairs which is working to the detriment of the Indian. The average Indian agent, intent upon the spiritual welfare of the red man, desirous of elevating his soul, and achieving what has never yet been reached in a single generation—making a civilized man of him—but too frequently neglects his bodily wants, and while the agent is preparing him for heaven, as he thinks, is actually making a hell for him upon earth by leaving him unclothed and unfed, whilst but too frequently the price of his clothing and food is put into the agent's pocket. The Army officer, on the other hand, compelled by the system of responsibility under which he has been educated to account strictly for every cent's worth of property he receives from the Government, and anxious, by feeding and clothing the Indian, to keep him peaceful, and thus avoid wars in which he and not the soul-saving Indian is taken part, and which are not only edifying and harassing, but without glory, attends first to the Indian's bodily wants, and hence gains credit in the minds of a great many well-meaning people of being not only utterly regardless of his spiritual needs, but entirely opposed to any steps being taken toward advancing him in the scale of civilization. If the system of responsibility which prevails in the Army existed in the Indian Department, much of the now well-founded charge of looseness and fraud would be avoided. But under the total lack of system in that department, the responsibility is so loose and fraud so easy, that the wonder is not that peculation should sometimes occur, but that it does not happen in all cases. Nor does the attempt to intermingle the two systems by requiring Army officers to inspect Indian supplies and witness the issuing of annuities work favorably, for the reason that, whilst the country at large is led to believe that the funds now sent to the Indian are honestly accounted for, the fact is, that the system of responsibility in the Indian Department these inspections form no check whatever upon the operations of the Indian agents, whose accounts seem to pass scrutiny in Washington just as well without these inspections as with them. In several instances in this department officers of the Army have, at the request of the Interior Department, been assigned to duty in charge of Indian agencies to put a stop to frauds apparently inseparable from the system which has prevailed for so many years. In other instances, a sort of divided responsibility is exercised by the military and the civil agents of the Interior Department, which has resulted in inevitable clashing between the two. In one case it was openly charged by the agent that a prominent and distinguished officer of the Army in command near the agency had instigated an assault upon him by the Indians, when, in fact, the officer had personally rescued the agent from violence at the hands of the incensed Indians of his agency.

In consequence of this state of affairs the question as to how best to provide for the red man, now surely and rapidly being pressed off this continent by advancing civilization, still remains unsolved. The reservation system, as heretofore followed, does not work toward the protection of the Indian, for the reason that the moment the white man wants the land assigned to the Indian he goes and takes it, and the laws of the country and the force at its disposal are entirely inadequate to protect the Indians against encroachment and imposition. More especially is this the case whenever gold is discovered, whether in paying quantities or not, to exist on the reservation. A recent and prominent example of this is the case of the Black Hills, and influences are now at work which sooner or later will force every peaceful tribe in the western country into a hostile attitude toward the whites. Gradually but surely the Crows, friendly for so many years, are being encroached upon by miners and settlements, and more recently the Blackfeet reservation north of the Missouri River has been invaded by an influx of miners in search of gold in the Bear Paw Mountains. In this last case the President of the United States has directed a force to be placed at the disposal of the United States marshal of the district of Montana for the removal of the intruders, and orders were accordingly issued from the headquarters of this department on the 28th of August last.

Parties of men are now at work putting up the telegraph line, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, between Bismarck and Fort Stevenson, Buford, and Keogh, and from the latter post to Deadwood. This line, it is supposed, will be finished this year, and it is proposed in the spring to connect the posts of Fort Keogh and Custer, and the town of Bozeman, Mont., with the Bear Paw Mountains. The advantage of these telegraph lines in communicating orders and insuring a prompt co-operation in the movement of troops to intercept roving bands of hostile Indians in the vast region through which they run cannot be overestimated.

THE WORK GIVEN THE ARMY TO DO.

In December last the force in the department was decreased by the departure of the 7th Infantry, ordered to the Department of the Columbia, and is the only change made in the strength of the command since the date of the last annual report. There are now in this department seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, besides four additional companies of cavalry, temporarily on duty at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, from the Department of the Platte. These ninety-eight companies are located at twenty-two different posts scattered over an immense expanse of country, extending over a length of more than twenty-three degrees of latitude, and varying in width from four to over six degrees of latitude. Something more than 375,000 square miles of territory is to be defended by troops which, in the aggregate, amount to 5,000 men, or one soldier to 75 square miles.

Surely no other country on the face of the globe expects so great a service from so small a number of men, and yet this is about one-fifth the total strength of the Army allowed by act of Congress.

The smallness of these twenty-two posts is another striking example of the largest one by fourteen companies. Many of these posts were originally established for the protection of some particular locality as the necessity for such protection developed itself. Some kind of temporary shelter had to be put up at once for the protection, in a rigorous climate, of the troops and stores, and in numerous instances these buildings have been but little, if any, improved upon, and many of the officers and men are day occupying buildings but little better than those with which the hardy pioneer of the wilderness shelters his head for a single winter.

Of course such a system is expensive in the extreme, both in material and blood, and Congress apparently can never be made to open its eyes to the fact. When it does, after repeated and urgent solicitations, make appropriations for posts deemed of vital importance for the protection of our rapidly growing population, they are usually so small as to make the military authorities to scold the particular sum appropriated for the posts for the purchase of the necessary material, and to cke out the scanty sum by drawing upon the transportation fund to transport the material out to the place where it is required; and this is one reason which makes the annual appropriation for transportation in the Army so large. No one can form the slightest conception of the vast extent of the country which our small force is called upon to guard on all sides, and how rapidly it comes to travel over it, and still less can any one form an estimate of the cost of building material, labor, and the common necessities of life until he is called upon, as our officers and soldiers have been for years, to live in that region, much of it cut off from all the ordinary facilities surrounding civilized life. The vast region of which this department forms only a part, and which a few years ago was designated on all geographical maps as "unexplored," has, since the advance of the Pacific railroad, been rapidly filling up with an enterprising population, apparently searching out that "Great American Desert," which then was supposed to occupy so large a part of this continent. Up to this time the explorers have failed to find it, but in its place have discovered vast grazing-lands, upon which countless heads of wild buffalo and other game have been subsisting for ages, and which are found just as suitable for the use of domestic cattle. Much of the ground, too, is found adapted to agricultural purposes,

and yields, especially in small grains, enormous crops which it requires at first irrigation to produce. But the necessity for irrigation lessens year by year as civilization advances, and man by his labors produces those climatic changes which are known to follow his footsteps. Besides these pastoral and agricultural interests there are vast mineral deposits which necessarily are much more gradually developed.

This extensive region our small Army is called upon to protect and defend against savages, who are all the more formidable to the miner and settler, and all the more difficult to catch by the military, as their marauding parties become smaller.

On the 6th of July, I assumed command of the department, pursuant to Special Orders No. 140, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and General Terry having returned to his headquarters, he resumed command on the 20th July.

On the 15th of August, I again assumed command in the absence of General Terry.

The temporary character of my position, the non-receipt of subordinate reports, and the short time allowed me in which to prepare this report, will, I trust, account for its incompleteness in details. These, however, will be given in the subordinate reports which will be forwarded when received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN GIBBON,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., United States Army, Commanding.

REPORT OF BRIG. GENERAL GEO. CROOK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OMAHA BARRACKS, NEB., Sept. 23, 1878.

A. A. G., Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this Department during the year just ended:

After Crazy Horse and his people surrendered (in May, 1877), they were placed on the reservation near Camp Robinson, Neb., where they remained for some time, apparently peaceable and well disposed; but after the lapse of a few months the restraints of their new position became irksome to Crazy Horse, who daily grew more and more restless, and fomented plans for involving his people in trouble with us and recommencing a general war. To prevent any serious difficulty it was found necessary to arrest Crazy Horse and confine him as a prisoner. While on his way to the guard house he broke loose from those about him, and attempted to make his escape by hewing his way with a knife through the circle of sentinels and other bystanders. In the melee which resulted he was fatally wounded, and died the same night (September 5, 1877). After his death general harmony reigned, and the main body of the Indians acted as if anxious to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with our people.

The removal of all those bands of the Sioux Nation known as the "Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indians" to a new agency on the banks of the Missouri River having been determined upon by the Interior Department, I received instructions early in the fall to render every assistance. The lack of proper facilities in the Indian Bureau caused much delay, so that it was not until the beginning of November that the movement was commenced, the transportation used for the purpose being such Army wagons as could be spared by the military authorities, and of the pack animals belonging to the Indians themselves. Owing to the lateness of the season this march was attended with much suffering, and the removal itself was the source of great dissatisfaction to the people of these tribes.

During the month of August the Nez Percés, under their chief, Joseph, were reported as moving down from the Yellowstone Park toward the Big Horn Mountains. In accordance with instructions received from the Lieutenant-General I at once commenced to assemble such troops as were available, to intercept them, using for that purpose Major V. K. Hart's battalion, of three companies of the 5th Cavalry and detachment of Sioux and Arapahoe scouts, which was at that time near old Fort Kearney, on Goose Creek, and eleven companies of the 3d and 5th Cavalry, which had rendezvoused at Camp Brown, in the Wind River Mountains. I enlisted for service with the latter battalion a detachment of Shoshone Indian scouts, and placed under Major Hart to report for orders. The two commands effected a junction on the Stinking Water River, Wyoming, and carefully scouted the country for 200 miles to the north of Camp Brown, but discovered no trace of the hostiles, who had turned to the northeast instead of to the south, as at first expected. Upon completion of this reconnaissance, the cavalry returned to the stations of the respective companies, reaching them about the 1st of November.

During the progress of General Howard's pursuit of the Nez Percés fifty Bannocks were enlisted, at his request, at Fort Hall, Idaho, and ordered to report to him for duty with his command.

The condition of affairs among the Shoshones and Bannocks at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, early last winter, indicated the prevalence of disquietude, and some bad feeling. The general opinion of the agent, military officials, and citizens of the vicinity was that trouble might be apprehended at any moment, and they recommended that to frustrate, as much as possible, any hostile intentions, the arms and ponies of these two tribes should be taken from them. This was done as effectually as circumstances would admit, but, as it afterwards appeared that the number of ponies taken was in such a small ratio to the total possessed by the tribe, and as most of the ill-disposed had succeeded in secreting their animals, thus leaving the burden of the loss to fall more heavily upon our friends, it was considered good policy, as well as an act of justice, to return the ponies, which was done early in April, upon the recommendation of the agent, approved by the military authorities.

I visited this agency in March and April, holding conferences with the Indians, their agent, Mr. Danielson, and the military officers. While the Indians talked well and asserted very earnestly that they were our friends, it was easy to see that they had good cause of complaint of the treatment of this agency.

The appropriation of rations for the supply of this agency was ridiculously inadequate; the Indians complained that three days out of seven they had nothing to eat, and the agent told me that the allowance had never been sufficient. I at once telegraphed of the state of affairs, and urged that something be immediately done to remedy it.

It was a matter of surprise to no one acquainted with the facts that some of these Indians should so soon afterward break out into hostility; the great wonder is that so many have remained on the reservation. With the Bannocks and Shoshones our Indian policy has resolved itself into a question of war path or starvation, and, being merely human, many of them will always choose the former alternative, where death shall at least be glorious. They cannot hunt for subsistence, as the influx and immigration is each day adding to the cordon of settlements about them; and if for any purpose they leave their agency it is only by the merest accident in the world that they can avoid a conflict of some kind with the whites.

These savages know nothing and can be made to understand nothing of such things as the "failure of an appropriation" or the cumbersome and dilatory complications of administrative "red tape"; they only know that we have promised faithfully to feed and clothe them, and teach them to earn their own living, and they insist upon our living up to our contract, or they will, if driven to the war path, wreak vengeance upon the unprotected ranchmen and miners near them.

Then, too, they are dissatisfied because while they, who have been for years our steadfast friends and allies, are nearly starving, the Sioux, so lately our bitter enemies, have twice the amount of supplies provided for them.

I made a second visit to this agency last month and gave careful attention to the disposition of the Indians belonging there. I am satisfied that not more than 150 of the warriors of the Bannock tribe are absent from the reservation, supposing, of course, with the hostiles, and of this number many are armed very poorly.

The eight companies of the 2d Cavalry, serving in this Department, were ordered last September to be transferred to the Department of Dakota. The movement was effected as speedily as possible—six companies marching by way of Fort McKinney, and the two companies stationed at Camp Brown, direct from that point.

The posts of Fort Bridger, Camp Stambaugh, and North Platte have been abandoned during the past year, and the loca-

tion of Fort McKinney changed to the Clear Fork of Powder River, about fifty miles to the northwest. The old site was found to be unhealthy, and in many other respects objectionable. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
GEORGE CHOCK, Brigadier-General, Commanding.

REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL.

ABSENCE from duty at his headquarters at the time designated for sending in his annual report, and the failure to hear from the general commanding the Department of the Columbia, reduces Major-General McDowell's report to very meagre dimensions. Aside from the enumeration of accompanying documents the report is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—The service in that Department has been satisfactory, and that, notwithstanding the apprehension of danger caused by the taking away (temporarily) of a large portion of the troops for service in the hostilities at the north, comparative quiet has been the rule in Arizona. There is one question which I desire most earnestly to press on the attention of the proper authorities, and that is the condition of our heretofore allies and ever good friends, the Pima and Maricopa tribes of Indians. These people live on the Gila River, just above its confluence with the Salinas. They cultivate the soil, are fixed in their homes, and have been prosperous, industrious, and always peaceful, except when serving in conjunction with the United States troops against the common enemy. They are now suffering, and are likely to suffer, from no act of their own, but by reason of the settlements of whites on the Gila, above their farms, and the diversion of the water they have heretofore been depending upon to irrigate their ground, for without water to irrigate the land will produce no grain. It will be seen that some of these Indians have been endeavoring to cultivate land over on the Salinas, which is but a few miles from their villages, and that their mere passing to and fro is looked upon with disfavor by their white neighbors. I ask that these Indians be granted an additional reservation on the Salinas (or Salt) River, and that measures be taken to secure them the rights they have, from time immemorial, had to sufficient water from the Gila to irrigate their land.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—I will defer, till I get General Howard's report, going into the question of the movement of troops under his command. In order not to have to call on the General of the Army for troops from the eastern commands—being warned not to do so save in an extremity—I sent to General Howard all the troops from the Department of California, save a handful at Alcatraz, and called on the Department of Arizona for every man that could be made available, even at the risk of having trouble in that Department. The campaign lasted till late in the summer; was a very fatiguing one, and caused much loss of life and property to the inhabitants, the troops, and the Indians. The latter have been subdued, and now await the action of the proper authorities as to their future.

THE HAMMOND COURT OF REVISION.—The court of revision in the case of Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General U. S. A., met in Washington, on Tuesday, Nov. 19. Gen. Schriver was chosen president. Gen. Gibbon, one of the members, was not present, and the court adjourned subject to the call of its president.

The detail of the court, which originally tried Dr. Hammond, was as follows: Major-Gen. R. J. Oglesby, U. S. V., president; Brig.-Gen. W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; W. J. Ketchum, U. S. V.; G. S. Greene, U. S. V.; A. P. Howe, U. S. V.; J. P. Slough, U. S. V.; H. E. Paine, U. S. V.; J. C. Starkweather, U. S. V.; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. W. W. Morris, Colonel 2d Artillery; Major J. A. Bingham, J. A.

The charges were: "Charge I. Disorders and neglects, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." "Charge II. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." "Charge III. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Judge-Advocate-General Holt, in his report to the Secretary of War, said:

That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the accused, as established by the record, involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which would alone have called for his dismissal from the Service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that the spoliation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores—thus compromising the health and comfort, and jeopardizing the lives of the sick and wounded soldiers suffering in the hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country—soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and purpose of its creation—it must be admitted that this fearfully augments the measure of his criminality.

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history; and the accused had throughout the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence. The court, which was composed of nine general officers, at the close of this prolonged investigation, declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offenses committed; and a careful examination of the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings, or the justice of the findings and sentence.

The following is the President's order confirming the sentence in this case:

"August 15, 1864.

"The record, proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved; and it is ordered that Brig.-General William A. Hammond, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States."
A. LINCOLN.

THE BENNER FUND.—We have received the following letter:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1878.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, accompanied by check for \$110.30, being the contribution of the garrison at Fort Fetterman. The amount received to date, for the Benner fund, amounts to \$9,412.35, inclusive of the sum above acknowledged. I would say that the committee of this Chamber will be pleased to receive all contributions that may come through your hands for this purpose, and make the usual acknowledgment through the press. Very truly yours,
GEORGE WILSON, Secretary.

Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., has accepted the trusteeship of this fund.

Gov. FREMONT, of Arizona, has made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, in which, besides giving the regulation account of the resources of the Territory and its general condition, he expresses an opinion that the control of the Indians in Arizona should be transferred to the Army.

GEN. SHERIDAN is defendant in a suit for \$400,000, about to be tried in the U. S. Circuit Court, New York. The suit grows out of an order issued by Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans, in 1869, by which, as the plaintiff claims, he was dispossessed of personal property belonging to him.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Commander-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN W. HOGG, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain Richard L. Law.
NAVIGATION—Captain William D. Whiting.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. B. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Masby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIAN STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Sup't.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS.
Commodore R. E. Colburn, Mare Island.
Commodore Wm. F. Spicer, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Edw. Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.
COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.
Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

The *Plymouth* left Norfolk Nov. 23 for Portsmouth, N. H.

LETTERS by mail report the *Adams* at Valparaiso. She goes to Callao to be repaired.

The *Powhatan*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Howell, arrived at Norfolk Nov. 26 from New York.

The *Guard* sailed from Norfolk Nov. 26, for Portsmouth, N. H., where she is to be put out of commission and laid up.

It is reported that the *Enterprise*, which recently sailed from New York for the European station, did not pass a very creditable inspection when inspected by the board just before her departure.

The Secretary has turned over the contributions recently received from the *Guttenburg* and *Constitution*, for the yellow fever sufferers, to the National Relief Association of Washington City.

FLEET Engineer F. C. Dade, of the *Pensacola* did not go out in that ship. In consequence of the condition of his eyes it was deemed advisable to transfer him to the hospital at Mare Island for treatment.

A RECEPTION was given, Saturday, Nov. 23, by the "ward room" officers of the receiving ship *Colorado*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The ship was draped with the flags of all nations, and music was given by Contorno's regimental band. There was dancing on the main deck and a collation below. Captain and Mrs. Bancroft Gherardi received the guests.

The *Quinnabaug*, at Norfolk will, in a few days, make a trial of her speed. She will probably make a short cruise in waters in the vicinity of the United States before proceeding to join the European station. This seems to be in pursuance of the policy which, it is understood, will hereafter be carried out, of fully trying all new vessels before they are sent on distant stations, so that any material defects existing may be discovered and remedied at our own navy yards.

The following is a list of the officers of the Coast Survey steamer *Bache*, now at Brooklyn Navy-yard: Lieut. Commander C. M. Chester, U. S. N.; Lieut. Uriel Seebree, U. S. N.; Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N.; Master T. G. C. Salter, U. S. N.; Ensign M. L. Wood, U. S. N.; P. A. E. J. S. Ogden, U. S. N.; P. A. Surgeon, M. S. Simons, U. S. N.; Recorder, G. R. Jones; Recorder, M. H. Cornwell. The *Bache* will probably leave in a week's time for Key West, Fla., and Charlotte Harbor.

MEDICAL Inspector Albert L. Gihon has not been ordered "to temporary duty" at certain Navy-yards, as reported in some of the dailies, but has been ordered as "Inspector of recruiting and recruiting stations," the object being to establish a uniform system of examinations, etc., for admission into the Navy, whether as cadet at Naval Academy, apprentice on board training ship, sailor at rendezvous, or marine at recruiting office. He has been engaged for some time in the work of organizing a system of this sort, and the orders referred to are simply a formal appointment to this duty and to the future supervision of its details.

CAPT. GEORGE BROWN, commanding the *Alaska*, reports, under date of November 16th, the arrival of that vessel at Panama, on November 11th, and that since leaving Callao she had visited Payta and Trumbes, in Peru. He further reports that from what he can learn, political affairs are extremely quiet in the State of Panama, and there are no evidences that they will not remain so for some time. He was awaiting instructions from Rear Admiral Rogers as to the further movements of the *Alaska*. She is expected to remain there until the arrival of the *Lackawanna* to relieve her. The *Lackawanna* sailed from San Francisco October 29, and will be some time in reaching the Isthmus, as she is to touch at several of the Mexican and Central American ports.

FROM Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23, a correspondent of the *Herald* writes: "Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the cadets of the Naval Academy heard the fire alarm sounded for an imaginary fire at the chapel. In two minutes and a half they had out their fire engine and were playing a stream upon the building. In five

minutes four streams were pouring upon the chapel, two from the engine and two from plugs, and the hook and ladders had up their ladder for use. To day the United States sloop *Dale*, Commander E. M. Shepard, and the ironclad *Nantucket*, Commander A. T. Mahon, made the usual Saturday cruise in the Chesapeake. On the *Dale* the midshipmen were exercised in the duties of seamen in a gale, and a heavy north-wester gave all the opportunity needed. The weather was so rough that the *Dale* could not return to Annapolis through the narrow channel against the wind, nor could her tender, the *Mayflower*, tow her into port. The *Dale* was therefore anchored in the bay until the afternoon, when the steamers *Phlox* and *Mayflower* will tow her in. The cadets returned to the Academy at one o'clock in the *Mayflower*. The *Nantucket* had on board a section of cadet midshipmen, to work the 15-inch Columbiad in the turret, and a number of cadet engineers, who took the places of stoker, firemen and engineers in the engine room. The weather was so rough, and the *Nantucket* made such slow time, that no target was put out, but the midshipmen were exercised in handling the gun, except firing. At one o'clock the *Nantucket* returned to port. Assistant Surgeon Edward A. Green reported for duty at the Naval Academy to-day."

NAVY GAZETTE

ORDERED

Nov. 22.—Commander Edwin T. Woodward, to duty in charge of the Ordnance and Navigation Department, Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., on the 30th November.
Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass.
Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis, to the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Medical Inspector C. J. Cleborne, to special duty in attending officers at Portsmouth, N. H.
Nov. 25.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Nauman, to duty on board the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*.
Nov. 26.—Lieutenant-Commander George H. Wadleigh, to duty in the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
Carpenter John J. Thomas, to the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, Va.
Nov. 27.—Master H. R. Tyler, to the *Wabash*.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie, to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

DETACHED.

Nov. 22.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis and Lieutenant John A. Norris, from the *Guard*, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.
Ensign Wm. E. Whitfield, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Farewell, from the *Independence*, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Gunner D. W. Burroughs, from the *Ozard*, and placed on sick leave.
Nov. 25.—Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, from the steamer *Michigan*, and placed on sick leave.
Assistant Engineer Nicholas H. Lamdin, from the Coast Survey steamer *McArthur*, and ordered to examination preliminary to promotion.
Nov. 26.—Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, etc., at Washington.
Carpenter Wm. H. Barrett, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.
Nov. 27.—Midshipman Chas. A. Gove, from the *Wabash*, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander E. O. Matthews, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for three weeks from December 10.
To Lieutenant Joseph E. Jones, attached to the *Tallapoosa*, for one month, on her arrival at Boston.
To Surgeon T. Hiland, on duty at Washington, D. C., for one week.

RESIGNED.

Mate George H. Cooper, to take effect from November 25, 1878.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Chief Engineer Edward B. Latch, from November 22, 1878.

PROMOTED.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from November 23, 1878.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

First Lieutenant F. Scott is detached from Norfolk, Va., and ordered to take passage on the steamer *Acapulco* November 30, from New York to Panama, via Aspinwall, and upon arrival to report to Captain Brown, U. S. N., as the officer detailed to command the marine gunnery of the U. S. S. *Albatross*.
Captain C. F. Williams is detached from the *Alaska*, Pacific Station, and ordered to proceed to Acapulco, Mex., and report to Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N., as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the flag ship *Pensacola*, and as fleet marine officer of the Pacific Station.
Captain R. W. Huntington is detached from the flag ship *Pensacola* and ordered to his home via Panama, and report his arrival by letter to the commandant of the corps.

B. S. Osborn, a gentleman known to many naval officers, has been lodged in jail in New Haven, on a judgment obtained by Mr. Francis W. Surickland, for the value of the yacht *Swallow* chartered from him and not returned according to contract. Mrs. Osborn, on the part of her husband, has begun a suit against Strickland for false imprisonment, and has besides lodged an information against him before the U. S. District Attorney, for changing her name without authority, and for demanding freight for her goods, being a pleasure yacht and not licensed to carry freight.

REPORTS FROM THE NAVAL BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Commodore R. L. Law, chief of this bureau, reports that the estimates for the next fiscal year, submitted by the bureau, are the same sums which were appropriated for the present fiscal year.

Only \$75,000 were appropriated for improvements at Navy-yards, which was for continuation of work on dry dock, Mare Island, and will be exhausted by middle of December, except a small amount reserved for unforeseen accidents. Delay in finishing this work will add greatly to the expense, and it is hoped that Congress will grant an appropriation to permit the work to be carried beyond the hazard of its utter destruction by the accidental giving away of the coffer dam.

The gale of 23rd of October caused immense damage at League Island. The dyke surrounding island was broken in 35 places,

aggregating a width of 1,396 feet. Temporary repairs are estimated at \$10,000, and to replace the dyke beyond the reach of future floods would cost about \$50,000. A number of buildings were unroofed and damaged more or less, and the large ship house was totally demolished. Costly store houses, ship houses, work shops and other improvements are rapidly going to decay for the want of means of repair.

At Portsmouth, N. H., the means allowed for repairs and preservation have been judiciously expended. Painting and more thorough repairs had to be deferred. Improvements have been introduced which have added greatly to the health of the premises. The dry dock has been repaired as far as means would allow.

At Pensacola \$161,788 have been expended for the floating iron dock building for that yard.

At the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, there were on the 1st July, 1877, 141 beneficiaries on the rolls. During fiscal year ending 30th June, 1878, twenty-six have been admitted, fourteen have died, four have been discharged for misconduct, two discharged at their own request, and one sent to the Insane Asylum.

The usual careful attention has been bestowed on the inmates, and everything necessary has been done to render them as comfortable as possible. As a general rule the conduct of these old sailors have been good. Occasionally there are unruly and disorderly men among them, but such cases are generally suppressed by a proper administration of the rules and regulations for the government of the institution.

An estimate of \$75,000 is submitted by the Chief of the Bureau for continuance of the stone dry dock at Mare Island.

The following is a summary of the estimates submitted by the bureau for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880:

Support of bureau yards and docks.....	\$12,780 00
General maintenance and contingent.....	460,000 00
Support of Naval Asylum.....	60,809 00
Repairs and preservation at yards.....	300,000 00
Improvements at yards.....	75,000 00
Civil establishment at yards.....	37,906 25
	\$946,495 25

Detailed tables of these estimates and of the expenditures are embodied in the report.

The estimates submitted by the authorities at the yards and stations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880, amount to \$7,604,848.77, being \$6,652,393.58 more than those actually asked for by the bureau.

This sum is made up as follows:

Yard improvements.....	\$5,978,709 44
Repairs and preservation.....	591,372 26
General maintenance.....	677,686 37
Civil establishment.....	57,180 60
	\$7,604,848 77

The expenditures and estimates of the various Navy-yards and the Naval Asylum are as follows:

	Expenditures for 1877-8.	Estimates for 1879-80.	Amount asked for improv'ts.
Portsmouth.....	\$54,630 51	\$252,575 43	\$197,450 43
Boston.....	80,927 17	418,490 99	164,247 49
New London.....	6,495 02	352,187 05	318,469 10
New York.....	119,501 90	1,536,939 88	1,306,133 63
League Island.....	219,445 76	1,744,600 00	1,607,000 00
Washington.....	74,539 20	248,421 95	126,004 70
Norfolk.....	76,678 01	832,294 39	641,926 09
Pensacola.....	198,389 43	148,996 90	66,680 88
Mare Island.....	104,658 85	1,959,158 18	1,634,698 18
Key West.....		51,625 00	30,000 00
Naval Asylum.....	48,214 61	77,559 00	

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

COMMODORE WHITING states that 49 new Navy compasses have been purchased during the year. The style of the liquid steering and standard compass adopted for use on board all classes of Navy vessels, is the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, fitted for receiving the same size Azimuth circle. This compass is an excellent instrument, and as nearly perfect as it can be made. The supply now available for use is sufficient to meet the probable demands of the service. A number of Azimuth circles of the old pattern have been changed into ektropometers, or damp compasses, at moderate expense.

His predecessor has taken steps that every station be provided with a complete standard set of instruments for making extended magnetic observations over the whole globe, in conformity with the well digested methods now employed for that purpose. Professor Greene, attached to the Bureau, was sent abroad to examine the methods in use there, and has successfully performed his duty. His report is appended.

As authorized by the Department, the Bureau will provide for one vessel on every foreign station a complete apparatus for taking deep-sea soundings, to be employed when other purposes of the vessel will permit, or as the commanding officer of the station may direct, or when specially ordered by the Department. The apparatus consists of the machine designed by Sir Wm. Thompson, and modified according to the practical experience of Capt. Geo. E. Belknap, of the U. S. Navy, fitted for using piano-forte steel wire instead of hemp line, and for obtaining bottom by the Belknap specimen cylinders.

The system of taking simultaneous meteorological observations by all naval vessels on the different stations daily at 0h. 43m. P. M., Greenwich time, inaugurated at the request of the chief signal officer of the Army, is now in successful operation; the necessary instruments, except barometers, having been kindly loaned for the purpose by the Army Signal Office.

The Hydrographic Office is daily gaining an importance and usefulness by the publication of new charts, sailing instructions, notices to mariners and hydrographic notices.

Although there were no appropriations for the purpose, some of the vessels have been employed satisfactorily, under instructions from the Department, in collecting hydrographic information without detracting from their usefulness as cruisers. The chief refers to the surveys made, mentioning the special work by the *Albatross*, *Adams*, *Fuquay*, *Gettysburg*, *Alaska*, *Swatara* and *Ashuelot*.

The *Guard* has established by means of electric telegraph signals the difference of longitude between Lisbon, Madeira, Cape de Verde, and Pernambuco, and has fixed the difference in longitude between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

The chief fully concurs in the recommendations made by his predecessor in several annual reports, that an extensive survey of the many islands, rocks and shoals of the Pacific Ocean be entered into by the Navy, in order to lessen the dangers of navigating that ocean.

He also renews the recommendation made last year that the survey of the Isthmus of Panama and the Atrato-Nipi routes made by United States naval officers, under the command of Commander E. F. Lull and Lieut. Fredk. Collins respectively, be published.

SIGNALS.—The report of the signal officer (Commodore Beaumont) submitted treats of the various experiments made during the past year with new methods of signalling. The method of night signalling by means of colored stars projected from a pistol invented by Lieut. E. W. Very, has recently been introduced into the service, and most of the vessels are now fitted with the necessary implements. Lieut. Very has since submitted a new complete system of night signalling between the United States naval vessels by means of the naval signal code, and also between vessels of different nationalities by the use of the international signal code, which last would supply a long felt want, and for that reason, and on account of its simplicity, the system proposed by Lieut. Very demands attention. It will be thoroughly examined.

With the Evans-Wood signal lamp, designed by Commander R. D. Evans and Lieut. W. M. Wood, U. S. N., colored flash signals have been made at Fort Whipple, near Washington, which were distinctly understood at the distance of 16.9 miles; further trials at Newport, R. I., under various circumstances of weather,

have proved this lamp a valuable means for night signalling, either by the Army method or Very's system of two color combinations.

Experiments have been made on board the *Hartford* in signalling by an electric light machine, and although these trials were not quite satisfactory, there is no doubt that electricity will sooner or later be an important element in signalling.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—The report of the superintendent of the Naval Observatory is entitled to special attention, as it contains the details of highly useful and interesting astronomical work performed during the past year—notably the observations of the transit of Mercury May 6, 1878, and the solar eclipse July 29, 1878.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC.—The improvements in the Ephemeris recommended by the National Academy of Sciences, to which in December last the Secretary of the Navy referred the matter, will commence with the volume for 1882, lately in the hands of the printer.

The estimate for the naval service under this Bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are as follows:

For navigation.....	\$104,800
For contingent.....	2,000
For hydrographic work.....	46,000
For Naval Observatory.....	21,800
For Nautical Almanac.....	32,500
	\$196,900

TORPEDO OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

FROM the interesting article by Hobart Pasha, in the *North American Review*, on "Offence and Defence in Naval Warfare," to which we have before referred, we extract the description which follows of torpedo operations in the Black Sea during the Russo-Turkish war:

As to torpedoes my experience tells me that they are not to be despised, as I have seen the oldest and bravest sailors tremble at the very thought of them. During the whole of the Russian war they were constantly making attacks with every description of torpedo on the Turkish fleets. In the Danube they succeeded in destroying (through, it must be admitted, a bad lookout having been kept) one small gunboat with the spar torpedo, and at the Sulina mouth a similar vessel was destroyed by the over-confidence of her captain, who followed a Russian flotilla over water where the enemy had been manoeuvring for several days, and had laid down many contact torpedoes; this vessel was naturally blown up by the trap laid for her. But even in the Danube failure after failure occurred during the Russian torpedo attacks; and in the Black Sea, though many desperate and carefully organized attacks were made, not one Turkish vessel was injured in any way whatever by them. The first attack was made off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, where four Turkish ships were lying at anchor; the precautions that were taken against torpedo attacks being a cordon of boats round the ships, and a steam tug lying about half a mile ahead of the squadron. The boats were armed with small guns, rifles, etc., on board the ships mitrailleuses and field pieces were mounted on the gunnels, and, as the attack was to a certain extent expected, a good lookout was kept. It seems that a Russian steamer, taking five torpedoes in tow, left Odessa shortly after dark. On arriving to within some ten miles from the Turkish squadron, the boats steamed away from their escort, and as the lighthouse at the Sulina mouth was lighted on account of the neutrality of the Danube navigation commission who owned it, they had no difficulty in approaching the Ottoman ships. On they came, gallantly enough, till within a mile or so distant they were seen or heard by the lookout steamers, who at once gave the alarm, and then the row began. One steam torpedo boat, however, managed to run the gauntlet of the guard boats, and came through them bravely at the headmost Turkish ship. No one knows exactly what happened, except that the torpedo on the spar at the boat's bows went off harmlessly, the torpedo boat capized and went down, and the officer who commanded her and all his crew were picked up floating about in the water. What became of the other torpedo boats was never known. Some say that another may have been sunk in the *mêlée*; the Russian account says, however, that the other four vessels regained their steamer escort, and were towed back to Odessa. Several other attacks by steam launches armed with the spar torpedo were made on the Turkish squadrons which were cruising and otherwise employed in the Black Sea, sometimes when the men-of-war were at anchor, sometimes while they were cruising—all with the same result, namely, failure.

The most remarkable of these attacks was made by four torpedo boats on a single iron-clad man-of-war lying at anchor off Souhoukaili, on the coast of Circassia. The steamer with which were the torpedo boats kept a long way off in the offing, and approached after nightfall. It so happened, curiously enough, that a total eclipse of the moon took place about midnight. The shrewd Muscovites, profiting by the temporary darkness caused by the phenomenon, despatched their torpedo launches against their intended victim the moment the moon was obscured and utter darkness prevailed. But the Turkish commander was quite equal to the occasion: his boats were as usual rowing guard round his ship, and his swinging booms rigged out to represent torpedo spars. Unhappily, the Turks had no torpedoes. On the approach of the torpedo boats a tremendous fire was opened upon them from the boats and from the vessels at anchor. Again, as at Sulina, the greatest confusion prevailed; the commanders lost their presence of mind, or found the fire too hot for them, I know not which. All I can vouch for is that, although one torpedo boat did fire off her weapon, the result of which was a volume of smoke and water, the latter actually wetting the deck of the Turkish ship, no harm was done, and before the end of the eclipse had cleared the moon the attack was over, and the steam launches cried, "Sauve qui peut!" Not a scratch was made on the iron clad; and yet, a few days afterward, we saw in the Russian newspapers the following notice: "Gallant exploit of our naval officers; a Turkish iron-clad destroyed;" and, in the next day's *Gazette*, a long list of officers made bishops, or some similar high grade awarded. This reminds me of a grand flourish of trumpets that was made in

Russia, headed, "Turkish iron-clad driven off and nearly captured by a Russian merchant steamer," a long description being given of the gallant action: how men, dressed as English officers, were picked off by the unerring rifles of the sailors of the Russian merchant vessel, of the rivers of blood on the decks of the said merchant vessel, etc. Here, again, more bishoprics were given, and stars glittered *en masse* on the gallant conquerors' breasts. What happened truly on this occasion was this: A Turkish monitor was making a passage from Constantinople to Sulina, her deck loaded with heavy guns to be mounted at that place. She saw at a distance one of the Russian armed merchant steamers, that had the habit of making a dash out of Sebastopol or Odessa and destroying any Turkish merchant vessel that came in her way. The Turkish ship, loaded as she was, chased for half an hour, and fired a shot or two at the vessel, which pluckily enough returned the fire from a long light gun mounted on her upper deck. One shot from this gun did hit the funnel of the Turkish ship; after this the merchant craft, having the legs, was soon away out of sight. "Voila tout!"

Finding that, as used by them, the pole torpedo could not, where a good lookout was kept, avail, the Russian government decided upon using the more deadly fish or Whitehead torpedo. This weapon is projected at a distance of about a thousand yards, and when tried against imaginary enemies was found to have apparently a most deadly effect; but it will be seen how widely different firing at an object which does not return the fire or in any way shake the much required coolness of action or, as it is called, presence of mind, is from firing at a wide awake enemy, who is taking every precaution and means to resist and ward off an attack. I was cruising with several vessels, watching the Black Sea, when I received information that a well organized attack was preparing against the fleet anchored at Batoum. I immediately went to that place to look after the safety of the Turkish ships. Two or three nights after my arriving there the attack was made, which I will endeavor to describe. The Turkish guard boats were rowing guard about four hundred yards ahead of the men-of-war, which, I must state, were anchored with their bows to seaward, their sterns being hauled in to the shore. Unhappily, we were not provided with electric lights, nor had we any steam launches, the latter having been all sent for service into the Danube. At about midnight, the night being very dark and hazy, an alarm was given by the guard boats that something was moving about in the dark. Scarcely had the alarm been given, when a thing like a rocket on the top of the water was seen rushing from the darkness in the direction of the ships at anchor, then another, then another. The boats were immediately recalled, and a heavy fire opened from the ships into the dark in the direction from which these mysterious machines were seen to be coming. Now let us see what these things were, and what was their action. They were Whitehead or fish torpedoes, hurled at our ships from a vessel, vessels, or boats, outside the harbor. The first struck one of the ironclads just abaft the forechains, knocked its foremost part in like a man's hat when he is what is called bonneted, did not explode, but cannoned off as it were to the shore, where it was found and identified, as before mentioned, as a fish torpedo. The second rushed past close to the broadside of the flagship, struck her stern chain, which it polished like burnished steel, and went on shore, where it also was captured, in a very perfect state. The third disappeared somewhere under water, and has not since been seen. I am told that five were fired, but of this I have no proof.

Here, again, we have a decided failure of torpedo attacks, whether from ignorance of the right method of manipulating this newly invented and dangerous weapon, or for what reason, I leave my readers to conjecture.

Work on the Russian vessels at Cramp's ship-yard, which was pressed most vigorously up to the conclusion of the Berlin Conference, has greatly slackened since then. The *Philadelphia Times* says: "The positive belief of many that the vessels will not go to the Baltic this winter is derived from indications of the past few weeks. The California (Europe) has been completed for more than four weeks and has already made two trial trips. The Columbus (Asia) could sail to-morrow also if she wished. The Saratoga (Africa) has not yet had her sails rigged, but could have been ready for sea three weeks ago had necessity required. There has been no preparations for sailing, no arrangements looking to the providing of food and water for a voyage. Six hundred sailors people the three ships and live in their quarters, contentedly making ropes, and masts and sails and doing tailoring and shoemaking. The work being done on the Asia and Africa is mere finishing touches. Everything bespeaks a desire to keep the sailors occupied more for the sake of killing time than for any actual need of the work being done. The officers live sumptuously and the sailors fare in proportion. They want they have. Their cabins are fitted up in the grandest style, and throughout cabins and decks there is an air of listlessness anything but indicative of an intention to soon weigh anchor. No guns have been put aboard the ships as yet, and in this respect previous report has been so far consistent in having maintained all along that the ships would not receive their armament at this port.

LIEUT. JAMES ALLEN, Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph Lines, is at El Paso, Texas, engaged in the construction of the section of line necessary to close the gap existing between El Paso and Fort Davis, Texas, a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles. The poles for the distance of one hundred miles south of El Paso have already been delivered in convenient places along the route, and a detachment of one officer and thirty men of the 15th Infantry are now engaged in line building. Five miles of line were completed last week. A detachment of infantry is also at work near Fort Davis, Texas, under Lieut. C. A. Tingle, Superintendent of the Texas Division of the U. S. Military Telegraph Line, working north towards El Paso. The detachments will meet at Fargo Wells, a point about midway between El Paso and Fort Davis, Texas.—*Santa Fe Sentinel*.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.
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THE ARMY AND THE INDIAN OFFICE.

THAT Mr. SCHURZ, as an accomplished disputant,
should take up the cudgel in behalf of that in-
jured innocent, the Indian Office, so as to ward off
the attacks of Army officers, is perhaps not to be
wondered at. But he has not succeeded in helping
the Bureau by thus posing and parrying before it.
He objects that General SHERIDAN has made "sweep-
ing and somewhat vague charges" against the
Indian service, and thereupon proceeds to quote the
passages in General SHERIDAN's report, to which he
refers, and to quote them imperfectly.

We have no hesitation in saying that the treat-
ment of the Indian question in the annual report of
the Lieutenant General was not only a masterly per-
formance, but that it referred to notorious misman-
agements with conspicuous moderation. In the
course of his report General SHERIDAN said:

It seems to me, with wise management, that the amounts ap-
propriated by Congress ought to be sufficient, if practically ap-
plied to the exact purposes specified, and if the supplies are regu-
larly delivered. But the reports of the department commanders,
forwarded herewith, would indicate a different result, except in
the case of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands of Sioux, who,
although threatening in their conduct, have been the best sup-
plied, and have been humored until their increasing insolence
constantly threatens to bring about a breach of the peace.

It would seem that nobody could object to this
sedulously-guarded statement, in view of the two
Indian wars which have occurred during the present
year, and the half dozen Indian agencies from which
agents or traders, or both, have been turned out for
incompetency or corruption. But Mr. SCHURZ's style
of argument is, first, to suppress in his quotation the
words which we have italicized, although quoting
all the others, from "With wise management," down
to "Sioux;" and then, having made this elision
of the most important phrase in the sentence, to ar-
gue as if it were not there. Mr. SCHURZ says of Gen-
eral SHERIDAN's words just quoted by us:

He would certainly not have expressed such an opinion with-
out being acquainted in detail with the appropriations made by
Congress and the specific purposes for which they were intend-
ed. It is also to be supposed that before making the sweeping
charge above quoted, he was cognizant of the specific cases in
which those appropriations were either not applied at all or di-
verted from the purpose intended by Congress.

Here, it will be observed, misapplications or di-
versions of appropriations are urged as the only
suggestion of General SHERIDAN, ignoring the other
supposition, namely, of irregularity in delivering
supplies, even when properly purchased. Why does
Mr. SCHURZ find it best to argue in that way? We
cannot say; but we know that on the point thus
omitted it turns out that he is specially weak.
What General SHERIDAN says is simply that it would
seem as though the appropriations ought to be
enough, if properly expended, and if, also, the sup-
plies so bought are furnished with perfect regularity.
Now, Major MIZNER, of the Fourth Cavalry, in re-
porting in detail the cause of the Cheyenne outbreak,
says:

They always complained about their rations. . . . During
the latter part of the winter and the early part of the spring the

beef was very poor, and was much complained of by all the In-
dians; and it was really bad. From the 1st of July to the 1st of
September the issue of rations was very unequal. The full ration
of flour was issued but twice, while beef was issued constantly.
There was a little flour and no coffee or sugar.

Thus it will be seen that for the two months pre-
ceding this outbreak the chief trouble at the Chey-
enne Agency was in the irregularity of the supplies.
When Commissioner HAYT undertakes to reply to the
statement of deficiencies made by Major MIZNER, he
himself says, according to the press abstract (for we
have not his official report in full) that "the defi-
ciency in certain classes of specified supplies at the
reservation was due wholly to the lateness of the
date at which Congress made the necessary appro-
priation." This is palpably a confession of the
charge of irregularity made by Major MIZNER, and
thrown into more general shape by General SHER-
IDAN. Whether it be true that the fault was the
tardiness of Congress or the inertness or general in-
efficiency and bad management of the Bureau, is an-
other question, and not one for General SHERIDAN
to determine. The people of the country who have
witnessed the management of the Bureau for many
years can form their own opinion about that. But
what General SHERIDAN and Army officers are en-
titled to report upon is actual results; and it is on
the "result," it will be observed, as seen at the agen-
cies by his subordinates that General SHERIDAN
reports. General SHERMAN exactly hit the supreme
importance of regularity of supply when he said to a
reporter of the Washington Post, as that paper re-
ports: "The Indian Office says the lateness of the
season when Congress made its appropriations pre-
vented it from having its supplies on the ground. It
had plenty of provisions hundreds of miles away.
But a barrel of beef in New York cannot be eaten by
a starved Indian in Kansas. The Cheyennes were
starving, and it is useless to deny it, and conse-
quently they left their reservation." Before leaving
this matter of furnishing the exact supplies agreed
upon at the exact time, we call attention to the lan-
guage of the report of General POPE, who has made
a specialty of the Indian question. He says that
more troops will be needed, unless "ample, and,
above all, regular supplies of food" can be guaranteed
to the Indians.

We have proceeded on the assumption that Mr.
SCHURZ left out this important part of General
SHERIDAN's letter which he undertook to quote,
either from inadvertence or from ignorance of the
stress laid upon it by General SHERIDAN and all
Army officers who have had that practical experience
upon the Plains which Mr. SCHURZ never has had.
But there appears to be an insinuation of a belief op-
posite to the language, in the first sentence quoted by
us from Mr. SCHURZ's letter, and also in what he
has to say about unjustifiable comments on the
Army "for its failure to intercept the runaway
Cheyennes." However, we may judge erroneously,
and the point is of small consequence.

In the matter of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency,
General SHERIDAN also seems to us to be clearly
right. As this lies behind the attack which Mr.
SCHURZ has made upon General SHERIDAN's report,
it deserves attention. The proposed removal of that
Agency from Fort Sill to be consolidated with the
Wichita Agency, would save the Indian Bureau the
expense of an agent, but by causing the abandon-
ment of Fort Sill and the building of another fort at
the consolidated agency, it would entail on the War
Department an expense of \$100,000. General POPE
protested on this ground to General SHERIDAN, who
forwarded the protest to the War Department with
the terse indorsement that "the removal of Indian
agencies away from military posts has for its main
motive a desire to cheat and defraud the Indians by
avoiding the presence of officers who would naturally
see and report it." This document offended the sus-
ceptibilities of Secretary SCHURZ, who wrote to his
brother of the War Office that the principal reason
for recommending the removal to the Wichita
Agency was that the water at Fort Sill was bad, and
the location of the Indians unhealthy, and he added:
"It is with great regret that I find myself compelled
to take notice on this occasion of the supercilious
and offensive tone in which military officers not un-
frequently, in their official correspondence, refer to
the acts of those entrusted with the conduct of the
Indian service." He then proceeded to describe
General SHERIDAN's indorsement as containing "an

insulting insinuation," and added that "it would be well for the Lieutenant General to understand that the gentlemen who determined upon this measure are, in point of integrity, honor, and sense of duty, fully his equals, and that to indulge in opprobrious reflections upon their motives cannot pass without rebuke." General SHERIDAN very quietly, in answer, gave his reasons for his original indorsement, and informed Mr. SCHURZ that he himself had established Fort Sill Agency, and knew the location to be excellent. And he added:

I fully understand the relations of the military to the civil administration of the Government, certainly as well as the Secretary of the Interior, and know nothing in those relations which should prevent me from calling the attention of my superiors to an unnecessary waste of the public money through the bad administration of the Indian Bureau.

This document received the strong indorsement of General SHERMAN. It is thus possible that the present attack on General SHERIDAN's report rises out of the previous pique of Mr. SCHURZ over this Kiowa and Comanche Agency affair. It is also clear that Mr. SCHURZ knew a great deal less about Fort Sill and the proposed agency removal than General SHERIDAN did. It cannot be charged against Army officers that they seek to improperly interfere in the Indian service, and they have been prompt and hearty in praise of the efforts put forth by Mr. SCHURZ and the present Indian Office to hunt out fraudulent agents, in which quest the game has been found plenty. But Messrs. SCHURZ and HAYT on their part have no monopoly of the right to show up the shortcomings of their subordinates in the public interest. In fact they have themselves disclosed in this very discussion that some things go on at the agencies which they do not understand or suspect.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ADVANCE.

WELL-MERITED success has crowned the Anglo-Indian advance into Afghanistan. The first week's work has been a promenade. The reader is aware that the three chief paths through the mountains from India to Afghanistan are the Khyber, Koorum, and Bolan passes, of which the latter is the more southerly, crossing a broad strip of Beloochistan before reaching Afghanistan, and being the most practicable route to Candahar, a chief objective, being a former capital of the Ameer. In the Khyber Pass, and about ten miles west of its eastern mouth, is the famous fort Ali Musjid, apparently formidable in its height and inaccessibility, and commanding the gorge at a point that shrinks to a mere ravine. However, there are many practicable paths into Afghanistan besides these main ones, and these can be used for turning the forts and strongholds on the main lines.

Promptly at daybreak of Thursday, the 21st, the time long before fixed, all the columns were loose, and marched to the front. General BROWNE's column of four brigades undertook the Khyber Pass and the capture of Ali Musjid. The First Brigade (TYTLER'S) was sent to execute a flank movement in a mountain defile, coming out in the rear of the fort; the Second attacked a commanding point where the Afghans had placed a battery; the Third and Fourth moved directly up the rocky pass, the former on the right slope and the latter on the left. The enemy's cavalry picket on the Shagal ridge was driven in, and when the top of the Shagal ridge was reached, Ali Musjid came into view. At noon, the fort opened with the first shell. An artillery duel then began, but the Afghan seven-pounders were soon seen, though well served, to be no match for the British forty-pounders. At 2 o'clock, the latter had got so well set on the fort as to almost silence it, and allow the infantry to go ahead. The latter pushed on in open order, from rock to rock, the Afghan skirmishers slowly retiring, and disputing the ground. Both brigades were well up towards the fort by sundown, and bivouacked, ready for storming the next day. But meanwhile TYTLER'S brigade had turned the position, and, thus threatened, the Afghans made good their retreat under cover of the night, and on Friday morning the British flag waved over Ali Musjid, the scene of the insult that brought on the war. In this neatly-executed move, the highest estimate of the British losses is 300 killed and wounded, which is probably exaggerated.

Meanwhile, in the Koorum Pass, General ROBERTS with the Tenth Hussars and two infantry brigades (CORBEE'S and THRELWALL'S, each of three

regiments,) pressed on with no resistance, the native tribes being friendly, and bringing in supplies, and the Afghans retiring, as was expected, from Fort Kapiyanga, beyond the frontier, opposite Thull, without firing a shot. A great camp was formed at Fort Kapiyanga, which was occupied by other regiments coming up from Kohat, while ROBERTS pushed on at once to Hazarapir, eight miles. There, learning that the enemy at Fort Mohammed-Azim would evacuate and try to destroy the fort, General ROBERTS started again on Saturday, and on Wednesday occupied it, being now near the Kurum fort, at the other end of the pass, which is generally understood to be the intended wintering station of this column.

Now, turning to the third column, the one advancing from Quetta, against Candahar, under General BIDDULPH, numbering 5,260 men, with a reserve division at Quetta of 6,330 men, it marched ten miles to Kushlak, amidst intense cold, causing much suffering and sickness, and thence pushed entirely across Beloochistan, entering the Ameer's territory without resistance at a place called Sibi, due east of Dazar. On Tuesday morning, General BIDDULPH entered Pisheen.

Meanwhile, leaving Ali-Musjid garrisoned, General BROWNE had on Saturday pushed on to Labaly and Lundikana, 13 miles distant. The head men of the hill tribes came to greet him; their followers had plundered the fugitive Afghan garrison of arms and clothing. Major CAVAGNARI pushed on to Dakka the same night, and the deserted fort at that point was occupied in force the next day, the Khan of Lalpoor, the head of the Mohmonds, offering submission.

Summing up, we find all three British columns lodged in Afghanistan proper, and the great problem of the mountain zone intervening solved successfully. The Ameer had threatened to pour the hill tribes on the English like blasts of fire. Instead, they have plundered the retreating Afghan garrisons, have given up allegiance to the Ameer, and have offered supplies and services to the invaders. It is now even said that Jallalabad has been evacuated, and that the garrison is fleeing to Cabul, while it is believed that General BROWNE will take advantage of the panic to seize the Khurd-Cabul Pass. As to the future, the London Times seems to think that with the occupation of the three passes, the campaign will close, lest, with winter at hand, fuel and forage scarce, the cold intense, and transport and commissariat arrangements incomplete, the troops should be entangled among the hills. But we see no reason why, with everything thus far favoring, General BROWNE should not be able to spend Christmas in Jallalabad, General ROBERTS in the Kurum Fort, and General BIDDULPH in Candahar, there waiting to renew operations until spring.

THE Hon. David W. Judd, of New York, who has been making an extensive tour through the West, writes as follows to the *American Agriculturist*, of which paper he is one of the editors and proprietors: "All through the Western States there has been, during October, an unsettled feeling, due to the forays of the Indians from their reservations. As is always the case at such times, the dangers are exaggerated, and farmers and stock breeders are driving their cattle from long distances to points of safety, where they cannot be stampeded by the redskins. The number of U. S. troops is far too limited to afford protection to the frontier farmers or ranchmen. In the elections this fall, these border State men promise to make the reduction of the Army a main issue, and assert that they will, without regard to past or present political proclivities or parties, vote together against those who do not publicly avow themselves in favor of properly increasing the forces in the Regular Army." This is a significant statement, coming from such a source. The *Agriculturist* has a larger circulation among our farming communities than any other paper. It is very careful in its statements, and what it says of public sentiment at the west shows how little foundation there is for the assertion that the people are hostile to the Army. With logical consistency the special enemies of the Army have advanced a stage further, and now declare that it must be abolished altogether. Their own scalps being in no immediate danger they give themselves little concern as to the risks others may run. Fortunately, their extravagance re-acts upon itself, and the more they talk the more firmly the Army becomes established in public confidence and respect.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., a Baptist clergyman in Brooklyn, who accompanied General Miles to the Yellowstone country last summer, said, in a recent address before Baptist preachers, on the "Indians and Indian Question:" "The Indians ought to be put under the control of the Army. The military force ought to be larger. It was murder to send General Custer with 600 men to fight 5,000. The marches were long and the exposure to the heat of summer and the cold of a winter in which the thermometer went 40 degrees below zero demanded the highest soldierly qualities." These conclusions, by independent observers, so entirely removed from the suspicion of Army influence, are significant of a change in public sentiment toward the Army which must everywhere follow on better acquaintance with the subject. The utter absurdity of the stock criticisms upon the Army and the stock arguments against its increase, becomes at once apparent to any intelligent man who has an opportunity to observe for himself. It is all very well for editors of New York papers to sit in their easy chairs and call for the decrease of the Army. What do men want of an army who have 2,500 uniformed policemen within call? As one approaches the frontier the situation assumes a different aspect, as Mr. Judd and Rev. Dr. Hoyt have found; as any sensible and fair minded man would find under like circumstances. It would be greatly to the advantage of the Indians as well as the Army, if the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Hayt, could be induced to exhibit as much good judgment as his almost namesake, the Brooklyn clergyman.

THE arrival at Halifax of the new Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of LORNE, with his royal consort, the Princess LOUISE, has aroused the English provinces on our border to a fever pitch of loyalty. The *Sarmatian* bearing the Governor General and his party passed up the harbor between a double row of six ships of the line, among them the *Black Prince*, commanded by the Duke of EDINBURGH. The landing was made upon a floating raft, moored to the shore, and covered with carpeting. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of LORNE embarked on board a barge of the *Black Prince*, and preceded by Admiral Inglefield's barge, and followed by the galleys of the ships in double line, were rowed between the two lines of men-of-war, whose crews cheered, bands played, and guards presented arms on the approach of the vice-regal barge. On landing, the Marquis and Princess were received by the civil, military, and naval dignitaries, and a guard of honor from the 66th.

The procession to the Admiral's house consisted of lines of carriages and files of civil societies, presenting no very imposing appearance. Dinner at the Government House was the social event to which all ladies of the Province have been looking forward for weeks. Ladies were required to wear low-necked dresses with short sleeves, and to dispense with court trains. Gentlemen were simply asked to appear in full dress. Some ladies were disposed to rebel against exposing their neck and arms to a Canadian winter. Climatic arguments, however, were of no avail. The drawing-room was after the pattern of the reception of the Prince of WALES.

The oath of allegiance was taken by the Marquis, an address was read to him by the Mayor of Halifax, to which he responded, saying, among other things: "Although sons of the Sovereign have before this day visited these shores, this is the first occasion on which a daughter of the reigning house has seen the New World." As one of her Majesty's cynical subjects is reported by the *Tribune* as saying: "They make more confounded form, you know, about landing one member of the royal family of nine than they did, you know, when Columbus discovered the whole continent."

APPROPOS of recent Indian outbreaks, the Helena, M. T., *Independent*, says, in reference to the management of the Indians: "A firmer policy must be inaugurated. Preacher agents may save the souls of a few, but that is but a slight compensation for the lives of the hardy and industrious settler who is hewing out a home for himself and family. Every man in the West realizes the stern necessity for a change. The only hope of a solution that is now held out is in turning the Indians over to the military authorities. To do so would certainly be better for the Indians, as they would have less cause of complaint on account of supplies not being furnished them, and it would be no worse for the whites. At all events, if the settlers knew that an

agency was in charge of a competent military officer with troops at his disposal to watch the movements of the Indians and turn them back should they attempt to escape, there would be a greater degree of security felt, and the country would soon settle up so thickly that the inhabitants would be strong enough to protect themselves from any serious raids. Unless this change is made and made promptly, there will be an Indian war next summer the like of which has not been seen for fifty years, if at all. The Indians are all dissatisfied, and on the slightest pretext will rise up and devastate the whole frontier. If the Government is ever going to do anything for the frontiersmen now is the time for it to act."

In an article on the same general subject, the *Chicago Times* says, after quoting the testimony of Gen. Crook and Lieut. Lee before the Indian commission: "These opinions must have weight with thinking people who wish to reach an honest conclusion in reference to the Indian problem. They embody what every intelligent man should have already known."

And the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "The condition of our Indians to-day is a disgrace to us as a civilized people, and it is by the unwise efforts of such philanthropists as Mr. Hayt and his agents that this condition has existed for years. . . . We have no doubt that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department will more nearly accomplish the much-needed reforms than the present system, which, by universal consent, is clearly and unmistakably a failure."

The Committee on Army Reorganization, which has been in session during the past week at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, has adjourned to meet in Washington next week. "Of course," said Gen. Burnside to a reporter, "I can give you no information about what we are doing. We resolved at the start to say nothing about our purposes. You know the Army is a very sensitive body and liable to be thrown into excitement by the slightest rumor. We shall reserve all the excitement and all the criticism which our report will bring out until we present it to Congress. We have got on with our work harmoniously, working very hard, too, I assure you—night and day almost. We may stop here now at any time and have a short session in Washington. Our report will be ready at the opening of Congress, and we shall lose no time in presenting it." From such information as we can gather we conclude that the Committee have not only worked together very harmoniously, but that none of them have exhibited any spirit of hostility to the Army. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, proves to be very friendly, as we have assumed in advance that he would be found to be. The risk the Army runs is the confusion likely to be created in the minds of the Committee by the urging of the various schemes for change, which originate in the Army itself. They have until the first of January to make a report. Mr. Bragg has not so far attended any of the meetings of the Committee. We are assured by Gen. Burnside, who is a "maximum Army man," that the report of the Committee will be one with which the Army "ought to be satisfied," taking all the circumstances into account, including congressional hostility to the Army. We hope to be able to give the report in full next week, so that one can judge for himself how far this satisfaction should go.

In connection with the voyage of Commodore Shufeldt along the African coast, to see what can be done for American trade, we may call attention to the letter of the consul at Cape Town, in reply to the trade circular of the Department of State. He says that a well managed sample station there would help to open a wide market for United States manufactures, since there is not a factory of any kind in Cape Colony—everything manufactured is imported. There is already a good trade with the United States in lumber, staves, petroleum, tobacco, breadstuffs, pork, beef, canned provisions, butter, hardware, agricultural implements and cotton cloths. The consul adds that the prospect that South Africa will soon be under white domination from Cape Point to the Zambesi is attracting commercial attention to so vast a field of profit and enterprise. We are always glad to see the Navy, in time of peace, occupying itself in part with projects of a geographical, scientific or commercial character, for the public good, believing that in this way it will keep itself in close sympathy with the people, and can better rely on Congress for proper maintenance.

ENGLAND, assisted by the Sultan of Zanzibar, is rapidly breaking up the coastwise slave trade on the east coast of Africa. But 19 slaves were captured

and freed during the first six months of 1878, as compared with 263 the same period last year; for where, a couple of years since, the computed average number of slaves introduced into Pemba amounted to 1,000 a month, not more than 800 have been landed during the six months. In the Red Sea her Majesty's ships *Diamond* and *Wild Swan* have been actively employed since the 1st of January last in watching the Egyptian coasts, with the success, on the part of the *Wild Swan*, of securing a buggalow containing 78 slaves (boys and girls). This capture has had a good effect generally, and the frequent presence of the two ships off the districts whence slaves have been usually shipped has had a deterrent influence on the traffic. The Persian Gulf has been peculiarly free from sea traffic in slaves so far as can be ascertained.

APPLETON's most excellent American Cyclopædia derives additional value from the index to the sixteen volumes which has lately been published. It has been prepared with the most painstaking fidelity by the Rev. Thos. J. Conant, D. D., assisted by his daughter, Miss Blandina Conant. Not only does it contain an alphabetical list of persons or objects mentioned anywhere in the Cyclopædia, but in many instances additional information is given; as for instance, the date of a death occurring since the publication of the Cyclopædia, and brief biographical notices of persons only incidentally mentioned. The pronunciation of words requiring it is added in brackets by Mr. Francis A. Theall.

At last the court of inquiry called for by Major Reno, has been appointed to meet on the second Monday of January at Chicago. The delay in ordering the court is undoubtedly due to the fact that the officers selected and the expected witnesses have until recently been engaged in the field. We trust that its investigations will be complete and decisive. The accusations against Major Reno are so formal and definite as to take them out of the newspaper forum, where they have long been bandied. It is due alike to the service and to the country, to the living and the dead, that the inquiry into the battle of Little Big Horn should go to the bottom facts, no matter who may suffer.

As the result of a thorough discussion of the Indian question, the *New York Evening Post* reaches the conclusion that we must do what we can to compel the Indians to keep the peace, and the first condition for the accomplishment of that purpose appears to be to take the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of the Department of the Interior and put it in the hands of the Army, which can compel peace if any branch of the public service can.

SOME of the English officers have been—in the line of duty, of course—carefully sampling the various wines of Cyprus since their station in the island. They have found some very cheap and bad wine in their quest, but do not seem to have come across that tippie which Mrs. Browning in her "Wine of Cyprus" calls a "drink divine"—is assuredly it must have been, if it furnished (which is doubtful) the inspiration to the poet's verse. To do justice to that liquor, "some deep-mouthed Greek exemplar," she says, should be substituted for her "sipping like a fly":

Cyclop's mouth might plunge aright in,
While his one eye open over-leered—
Nor too large were mouth of Titan,
Drinking rivers down his beard.

And the Naiads, like Bacchantes, "with urns thrown out to waste," cry, "O Earth, that thou wouldst grant us springs to keep, of such a taste." That is the royal sort of wine of Cyprus that our British friends should come across in their researches. At present the poem seems likely to be robbed of its illusion.

VENEZUELA, it is said, lately arranged to increase her standing army to 25,000 men. If the Army Reorganization Committee should recommend the United States of America to maintain as large an army as Venezuela's, we suppose that there would be a howl of indignation from some of those wise economists who believe in only half insuring a house in order to save half the premium.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL goes to press a day earlier than usual this week, to enable our employees to devote themselves to thanksgiving and feasting on the day set apart for that purpose by Presidential proclamation.

GEN. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, has resigned his position as a member of the National Academy of Science.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The recommendation of the commandant of the Marine Corps in his annual report, that all new appointments in the corps be made from the Military Academy, recalls an interesting episode in the history of the Marine Corps, now almost forgotten, namely, the graduation of cadets from the Military Academy into the Marine Corps.

According to Gen. Oullum's register of West Point graduates there were in all five, as follows:

CLASS OF 1814 (80 members).

No. 10. Edmund E. Brooke, promoted 2d lieutenant M. C., April 15, 1814.

CLASS OF 1817 (19 members)

No. 1. Augustus L. Rounfort, promoted 2d lieutenant M. C., April 15, 1817.

No. 19. Ambrose Madison, promoted 2d lieutenant M. C., July 17, 1817.

CLASS OF 1825 (37 members).

No. 31. James D. Burnham, promoted 2d lieutenant M. C., July 1, 1825; transferred to 3d Artillery, 1826.

No. 33. Frederick Thomas, promoted 2d lieutenant M. C., July 1, 1825; transferred to the 7th Infantry, 1826.

Judging from the correspondence at the time between the Secretary of the Navy and the commandant, the assignments were made in pursuance of an understanding between the Secretaries of War and Navy (no special act of Congress being deemed necessary), at the instance of the commandant, Gen. Henderson, who claimed for the Marine Corps the same advantages from the Military Academy that were enjoyed by the other military corps of the Service. U. S. M. C.

SHALL OUR TROOPS HAVE BETTER SMALL ARMS?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The time has arrived when officers of the United States Army must speak out in their own behalf, no matter whose rights are trampled on, or what interest may suffer. That fact is well established that our cavalry men are armed with carbines which are of shorter range than the rifles used by the Indians. In truth many of our officers and soldiers believe the Indians are armed with better rifles than our infantry soldiers have, and that the savages can send a bullet towards us at a greater distance than we can send one towards them. This is by no means a cheerful state of things when our soldiers are going into action.

The fact has been well known for some time that private firms in the United States manufacture small arms which are superior in every way to those made by our Government, and known as Springfield rifle muskets and carbines.

The arms manufactured by private enterprise are shipped from this country to Turkey, Roumania, and several South American republics, where they have been found superior to any weapon now known. The British army has a rifle much better than that used in our service, and one which we would do very well to copy.

When our men are engaged in actual warfare with a wily foe, it would be nothing more than fair that our Government should supply our soldiers with the best rifles and carbines in the civilized world. If we are several years behind hand in regard to the best rifles, it is time for us to wake up and see if something cannot be done to place us on an equal footing, not only with civilized nations, but with the red men themselves.

Instead of trying to prevent our Army from receiving improved weapons, we should endeavor to get the best, and keep step with other countries in placing in the hands of our cavalry and infantry the most effective of small arms. It is no matter whether these arms are manufactured by private enterprise or at the Government armories. When a soldier is going into action he does not look at the brand on the barrel or lock-plate; all he wishes to know is that he has in his hands as good a weapon as the one in the hands of the enemy. If he thinks he himself has a superior weapon so much the better, and so much the more confidence he will have in himself and comrades.

For our people to fold their hands after having manufactured a good gun is in the highest degree dangerous and short-sighted. This is an age of great improvement of every kind, and no one is able to foresee what kind of a rifle will be in use ten years hence. It is wrong therefore for us to go on manufacturing arms at the national armories that are ten years behind the times, however good they may have been in the beginning. The cost of machinery is very great, but that has nothing to do with the question. If the machinery has become obsolete, we must get that which is improved, or if this cannot be done, purchase our rifles and carbines from individuals. Of course it would be preferable to purchase them from our own citizens, but if foreigners make better small arms than we do let us purchase from them.

Soldiers in order to be effective must have confidence in their weapons. Our carbines are notably of short range compared with almost any breech-loading rifle, and for this reason some cavalry commanders have their men armed with long-range rifles, as they do not wish to have their men picked off by Indians securely placed amid rocks, trees, bushes, ravines, and other places of shelter, without being able to return their fire.

Instead of appropriating money for the manufacture

of small arms let the next Congress appropriate it for their purchase, and good results will doubtless be obtained. There is no use in continuing on a trail after it has been discovered to be the wrong one. In other words, if individuals can make better small arms than the Government can, by all means let us have them. In this particular the militia of some of the States is far in advance of the Regular Army. Our men are brave enough, and good enough; all they want is good arms, plenty of ammunition, a cartridge belt that is of some use, instead of that unmitigated nuisance the varnished cartridge-box, and on every field they will give a good account of themselves. With a leader like Gen. Miles, in whom the officers and men have the most implicit confidence, and the most improved breech-loading guns, we can soon make the red men behave themselves.

WEST POINT.
FORT CUSTER, M. T., Nov. 3, 1878.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

"SEA FOAMS," OR "NAVAL YARNS."—NO. VII. LEAKAGE!

THE wind moaned through the rigging as the ship rolled heavily to windward, ceding to the motion of the long and heavy seas so frequently met with off Cape Horn. It was blowing a heavy gale; the mist was so thick that the sea and clouds seemed blended. As the spray broke from the crest of the waves, it fell congealed to the decks. It was mid-winter; a very cold Fourth of July.

The *St. Louis* was hove-to under a storm mizzen; few men were on the decks; they wore their sou'westers and oil cloths, and crouched under the lee of the weather bulwarks, with the hammock cloths drawn over to protect them from the weather. Only the officer of the deck and the helmsman were exposed.

"A rousing gale this," remarked a topman to an old man who stood near him. "Reminds me of one I was in four years ago, on board the *Maria*. It wasn't far from here, either. We sprung a leak; it was as much as we could do to keep her afloat. We were three weeks at the pumps."

"I don't think that was such a big leak after all," replied the old man-of-war's man. "I was on a three years' cruise once, and at the pumps every day of that time. The leakage on board of that ship was some, I'll tell you."

"A yarn! a yarn!" sung out three or four youngsters, and they gathered about the sailor who, in broad Virginia slang, began to narrate his experience.

"I was captain of the 'main hold' and 'spirit-room' on board of the *Brandywine*, the frigate which took General Lafayette to France. But it wasn't on that thar cruise; 'twas on her next one that I was on board of her."

"You know in dem days we had the grog ration. Then those psalm-singing villains hadn't got the upper hand of Congress; the majority was from the South and West, and as they took thar grog straight, they didn't mind if other people did so too."

"Ah! them were the days. It would have done you good to see the men work in sich weather as this, when the executive would yell out: 'Hurry up thair!' and 'c me down to splice the main brace.'"

"I was saying I was captain of the hold. 'Twas my duty to pump up grog and serve it out too, but always with an officer to look out for me, as the regulations wouldn't trust that we are tub to no common sailor. Well, for three years I pumped and pumped, and the more I done so the worse the leakage. Perhaps you don't understand me; I guess I'll explain."

"You know liquor will vaporate, but I never seen whiskey vaporate so fast as that I had charge on. The purser was responsible to the Government for the liquor; they 'lowed him ten per cent. for vaporation, but ten per cent. wouldn't do now; the loss was more than fifty per cent. by leakage alone, and so the purser he ask'd a survey. The captain he ordered it; the officers they reported, 'they found so much lacking'; that cleared the purser, as the board were of opinion it was due 'to leakage, not to carelessness.'"

"The leakage took place this wise. At 8 bells in the m'ning, noon, and 4 o'clock in the evening, grog was served out. To git to the grog tub the spirit-room hatch had to be opened. I'd no sooner get the hatch up than down comes the captain's, the executive officer's, and the purser's boys, and the wardroom and steerage stewards, armed with demijohns of bulks from three to five gallons."

"The master's mate of the spirit-room—he as had charge of the grog—had reserved one of the back casks of good stuff to serve out to the officers, and when I pumped it up to 'plish them demijohns, I used to cause a little leakage on my own hook by filling a long skin I had under my jacket. I continued to help to the leakage 'till one day I was caught, cat-o'-nine-tailed and derided; but then we was near the end of the cruise and I hadn't kept a bright look out."

"The leakage went on in that way till one day I tells the executive officer that the grog was getting short. He reported it to the purser, who went to the captain and had a long talk. The steward, he overheard the captain propose to baptize the grog to make it last longer. The purser thought it wouldn't do. After a while the captain he sends for the executive officer and says he to him: 'Mr. Clewgarret, I don't think it's right having so much punishment on board this ship. I'm of opinion that the cat-o'-nine-tails must only be used in aggravated cases, and not for trifl a. I don't mean you shan't punish. No! no! you must go on; be vigilant, but stop the grog of every man you catch foul.'"

"From that time till we got home, at anchor, two-thirds of the ship's company had thar grog stopped; some for letting thar dirty bags adrift 'bout decks, others for having a spot on thar frocks, or shoes not shining enough. Yes, the grog was stopped for every little thing they could pick up against the crew."

"When that ship's company was mustered out the

service, and paid off, there wan't more than ten gallons left in the spirit-room."

"The vaporation was three hundred gallons, and the leakage one thousand."

"I'd just as leave go through that leakage again if them psalm singers at Washington would only give us the grog. I don't see why they shouldn't, when they enjoy it themselves and take it on the sly."

BOB STAY.

ARMS AND ARMORIES.

GEN. BURNESIDE, chairman of the joint committee on the reform and reorganization of the Army, has received the memorial of the Association of Manufacturers of Arms, Ammunition, and Equipments, of the United States, upon the urgent necessity of reformation in the system pursued by the Government in relation to the manufacture of arms and munitions for supplying the Army and militia; and offering some remedial suggestions which, it is believed, will greatly benefit the country, the Army and the militia. The memorial begins by saying:

"In its present condition the United States would be practically defenceless, were any first-class power to make war upon it. Its sea coast defences and its ships are armed with guns that have long since been surpassed in range, in penetration, and in weight of projectile thrown, by the ordnance of other nations. Its Army has but 24,761 enlisted men. In its arsenals, as a reserve supply, there are but 23,585 rifles and carbines of the approved model. Its militia, with the exception of that of a few States, is poorly organized, armed, and equipped. The money and energies of the Government appear to have been spent in building up armories and arsenals of construction, instead of providing, in the most economical method, the arms and munitions needed for its defence. The valuation of the national armory and arsenals and the Government property at those places amounted, in 1877, to \$60,000,000. At the Rock Island Arsenal there has been spent, up to December, 1876, \$5,369,735 42, and a further expenditure of \$2,830,000, it is estimated, will be required to complete this arsenal, exclusive of the necessary machinery and shop fixtures. In addition to this national manufacturing establishment, it is contemplated by the Government to erect an enormous arsenal of construction near New York City. With the millions of dollars that have been spent upon the national armory and arsenals of construction the Government might have purchased of private manufacturers in this country sufficient ordnance and ordnance stores to have made the United States the best armed country in the world. And this expenditure would have so encouraged and stimulated inventions and improvements in these materials of war, as to wonderfully increase the foreign trade of this country in those articles."

The origin of the present system and its history is set forth at some length; together with the circumstances under which private armories were established and brought to a good degree of perfection.

At the close of the war private armories found themselves provided with a costly plant, which, in order to be remunerative, must be kept in operation. The case of the Government in regard to its arsenals was similar. That the cost of arms might be kept within a reasonable limit, it was necessary that they should be produced in great numbers. At the time peace was declared there were on hand at the Government arsenals one million Springfield muskets, and foreign and captured muskets amounting to nearly half a million more. These were muzzle-loading arms. The war had proved the superiority of breech-loading arms devised and furnished by private manufacturers. It was then considered advisable to alter the Springfield muskets to serviceable breech-loaders of reduced calibre. The altered arms, however, did not prove entirely satisfactory. Thousands of the Springfield muzzle-loading muskets were sold for but a fraction of their cost, to the great detriment of private manufacturers, because throwing these guns upon the market at an extremely low figure supplied the demand for arms, which otherwise the private companies would have filled. The sales had the tendency to cheapen the price of guns throughout the country. Similar sales of ammunition which the Government had manufactured also took place, to the serious injury to private establishments engaged in the fabrication of that article. Meanwhile, from the private armories, which were in active competition with one another, there emanated a vast number of inventions and improvements in arms and the machinery for their production. Foreign orders to large amounts were received. From the European governments, from the countries of South America, from Egypt, China, and Japan came orders for American arms and munitions. The imperial Ottoman government purchased 600,000 rifles of a private armory in this country, and another establishment the same government bought millions of metallic cartridges, and with these purchases fought out the recent war in the East. The fabrication of enormous quantities of arms and ammunition of the very best quality, and made with the desire to excel caused by strong competition, brought forth excellent results, and to-day the American manufacturers of arms and munitions claim that the rifles and cartridges made in this country have no superior in any part of the world; and throughout Europe the claim is allowed. Officers of the Army and State authorities have requested the Government to supply them with the improved arms made by private manufacturers, instead of with the arms made at the national armory; but the requests have been refused. It is the settled policy of the Government to manufacture its own weapons and munitions of war.

Why such a policy should be pursued is by no means clear. First, it cannot be said that the capacities of private establishments are not equal to promptly supplying the wants of the country in a war of any magnitude. The statistics of these establishments prove that they already have facilities for manufacturing many times greater than those possessed by the Government, and that they could furnish arms and munitions more rapidly than men could be enlisted to use them.

Secondly, it cannot be said that the arms and munitions made at the leading private armories of the country are inferior in quality to those made at the Government establishments. Government officers do not claim that such inferiority exists.

Thirdly, it cannot be said that the cost to the Government would be greater were arms and munitions to be purchased of private manufacturing establishments instead of those of the Government. The difference in the cost of work done at the national armory at Springfield, Mass., and the cost of the same work at a private armory may be seen by the following statement: During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the total number of rifles and carbines fabricated at the national armory was, according to the report on the subject, 7,050; the valuation of the armory property that year was \$7,000,000. Allowing 10 per centum the proper rate to be charged on this sum for interest, taxes, repairs, insurance, etc., all of which indirectly has to be paid, it gives \$700,000 to be added to the cost of the arms produced; this sum, divided by the number of arms manufactured, gives \$99.29 as the proportionate share of each rifle in these expenses; thus the probable cost of a Springfield rifle or carbine, made in 1877, was at least \$115. There are private arms manufacturing companies in this country that would contract to make Springfield rifles, identical in every particular to those made at the national armory, for \$15 each.

Passing over other considerations in the memorial, the association offers the following recommendations and requests:

First. There shall be a board for the examination of small arms, small arm ammunition, and accoutrements, appointed by the General of the Army, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; the said board to consist of at least five officers, who have seen the most active service during the greater part of the three years previous to their appointment. Notice of the time and place of the meeting of the board should be published in the newspapers; and manufacturers, inventors and patentees should be invited to submit arms, ammunition, and equipments for examination. The board should carefully examine the arms and munition submitted to their inspection. From the rifles presented they should select different patterns, to be the standard arms of the Army and militia. These arms should be contracted for at private armories and issued to the troops. The different systems would induce competitive trials, and the superiority of one system over another would be proved. This plan of causing different patterns of arms to be issued should also be applied to the issuing of ammunition and equipments. All the patterns of arms, however, should be so constructed that the ammunition purchased could be used interchangeably among them. The board should fully report upon the various small arms and munitions which they have examined, and such report should be made public.

Secondly. The law of April 23, 1868, for arming and equipping the militia, should be carried out as its originators intended, and the annual appropriation should be increased in the same ratio that the population and revenue of the country have increased. The difference in the cost of arms and munitions made in 1868 with those manufactured at the present time should also be considered in deciding what shall be the sum of the annual appropriation. The sum appropriated should be expended as it was formerly, in the purchase of arms and munitions from private manufacturers. By doing this, active competition among the private armories will tend to improve the quality and reduce the cost of these necessary articles; also, it will foster industries of national importance, and will so sustain American manufacturers of arms and munitions that they may compete successfully with foreign rivals in the markets of the world.

Thirdly. There should be liberal appropriations made for furnishing the much needed armament for the sea coast defences. For several years the Government has failed to expend money to any extent for this purpose, and, therefore, but two establishments in the country have kept in preparation the costly plant necessary for the manufacture of heavy guns. Without Government patronage these establishments will be obliged to adapt their machinery to other purposes; the skilled labor now collected at these places will become scattered, and the country will be obliged to rely upon foreign foundries and workshops for its heavy ordnance.

The memorial is signed in behalf of the association by Eli Whitney, president, and I. L. G. Rice, secretary.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ENDORSEMENT.

THE following is the endorsement which General Sherman placed on Secretary Schurz' letter to the Secretary of War, when he forwarded it to General Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18.

The enclosed paper is again referred back to the Hon. Secretary of War, inviting his attention to the endorsement of General Sheridan. Every officer of the Army bows with submission to the orders of the President of the United States, but in this instance his orders are manifestly simply an acquiescence to the advice of the officer of the Indian Bureau to General Sheridan and myself, who are familiar with the country. This removal of the Kiowas and Camanches from Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency, because at the former the water is bad, the ground unfit for cultivation, etc., is proof positive that deceit has been practiced somewhere. The water at Cache Creek is better than at the Wichita Agency. Within 100 miles of Fort Sill the ground is very rich indeed, as rich as the Valley of the Big Miami in Ohio. Neither the President, the Secretary of the Interior, nor the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has ever been in that region; but General Sheridan has, and so have I. We believe honestly that deceit has been practiced by somebody to influence these high officials to remove the large tribe of the Kiowitas so as to save the expense of one agent. Whilst the Interior Department may thereby save a few hundred dollars, the War Department will be subjected to an expense of tens of thousands of dollars, because Fort Sill is a costly post, built especially to watch these hitherto more numerous and dangerous enemies, and its removal will naturally result from this change. The request for a company of cavalry to go to the agency looks like the beginning of a new post, when we have already two good and sufficient posts located by good judges for the purpose of guarding these very Indians, viz., Forts Sill and Reno. Both General Pope and General Sheridan attribute this change to evil motives. Neither of these officers attribute such motives to the President, the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but they do reflect on the agents who have advised this measure. Their object was not to prevent the consolidation of these agencies, but if possible to influence the higher authorities to change their location, to pause in the unwise act and to induce them to change the location of the consolidated agency to Fort Sill, which is admirably adapted to the purpose of farming and grazing. It is distant forty miles from Texas and it is on a par with Wichita as to horse-stealing and cattle-stealing, at which game the Indians are the equals of the Texans and are the most accomplished thieves of that quarter. Disclaiming disrespect to anybody, I assert that the consolidation of these agencies would be a wise measure, but the removal of the Kiowas and Camanches to Wichita is a most unwise measure, and I advise the Hon. Secretary of the Interior to send a disinterested inspector, who will find that Fort Sill, of all places is the best in the whole Indian Territory for water, soil, climate and everything. To change from Fort Sill to the Wichita Agency will cost the War Department at least \$100,000.

W. T. SHERMAN.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real names and address of writer.

R. B. asks: From what metal is the rammer of the Springfield rifle, model 1873, made? Answer.—The information he found in any Ordnance Manual? Answer.—The ramrods of the Springfield rifle, model 1873, are made from a lot of Sanders' cast steel purchased during the war.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

A NATIONAL MILITIA.

A second meeting of the officers interested in the proposed plan to form a National Militia was held at the office of Gen. George W. Wingate on November 23; present Gen. Woodward, Wingate and Ward, Col. Brownell, Ward, Briggs, Cowperthwaite, and Denny, Lieut.-Col. Belknap, Majors Watrous, Farr and others, of New York; Gen. Stryker and Col. Sterling, of New Jersey; Gen. Rodenbough, U. S. A., and Gen. Molinieux. Gen. Stryker, of New Jersey was chosen chairman; Gen. Couch, of Connecticut, vice-chairman; Gen. Wingate, of New York, secretary, and Col. B. C. Ward, 23d New York, treasurer. The object of the meeting was again announced at length, and on motion it was resolved that the signers of the call for the organization of a National Militia, together with those present at this meeting, the Adjutant-Generals of the several States, and such officers as might be selected from each State, constitute an executive committee with the above officers to carry out the objects of the meeting until a formal organization could be effected. Letters were read from prominent officers of the Army and National Guard, all bearing upon the subject. The secretary was requested to communicate with such officers and others in the various States as in his judgment would aid the work, and request them to lay the proposed plan before the National Guard and press of their States. A committee of five, consisting of Gen. Woodward, Wingate and Ward, Col. Kingsbury and R. C. Ward, were appointed to confer with the congressional committee on the reorganization of the Army, now in session in New York, and to explain the objects of the meeting. An adjournment was then had subject to the call of the chairman. We have received the interesting letter which follows on this subject:

The plan for organizing a National Militia introduced by Gen. Rodenbough and taken up with such avidity by certain officers in the National Guard has excellent features, and on its face might readily be mistaken for one which would accomplish the necessary work of cementing the present force and increasing its effectiveness. A general law for the government of the whole militia or National Guard, with a vast appropriation of money by the General Government, does seem a desideratum; but have these officers who so strongly urge its necessity carefully considered the articles of the proposed plan?

An annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 is to be asked for the purpose of arming, equipping and uniforming the National Guard, naturally distributed pro rata to each State. Now what does this mean in reality? I infer it to be a roundabout plan to obtain from Congress the passage of a bill giving to the Ordnance Department of the United States unlimited means to carry on its armaments and manufactures. A bill of similar character has been offered at previous sessions of the Legislature at Washington, meeting at first with great favor, but being finally thrown over in committee. It is publicly asserted that last winter this bill would have been recommended by a committee but for a difference of opinion between the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments as to the division of the money. Of course if adopted it will mean the issue of the present Springfield rifle to the National Guard, thus cutting off all chances of the introduction of competition of other and better weapons. This alone would be an act of injustice that the National Guard as a body would never consent to.

The President is to be requested to appoint a board from the Army and militia to draft suitable regulations for the government of the new National Guard. Now when it has been found impossible for the repeated boards of Army officers alone to satisfactorily revise the Army regulations of 1863, what possible chance have we to obtain a final result from the joint work of men whose interests would be totally at variance?

It is further suggested that a general uniform be substituted for those at present worn, after a pattern proposed by a mixed board. If after the experience of one hundred years the Army boards have been unable to devise a better or more slightly uniform than that in present use in the Army, I again ask, what chance would this mixed board have of agreeing on a handsome and yet sensible change?

The paragraph on rifle ranges, etc., I thoroughly endorse, but time will settle that point, for the individual State one after the other are taking up the subject and are instructing their officers and men in the familiar use of their weapons.

The proposition to award a stand of colors to the regiment in each State who shall show the best record for drill and discipline each year will be condemned by every lover of the National Guard. Champion prize drills have ever been the source of annoyance, vexation and frequently demoralization to the commands engaged in them, yet here the National Guard organizations are to be pitted against each other and without their consent. Take for instance our own State of New York. What possible chance would the 5th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and so on, have in a competitive drill with the 7th, 15th, 23d, and others? In Brooklyn there is as little chance for other regiments against the 23d, while in the interior, where extreme labor is required to assemble regiments for the ordinary practice of drill and discipline, where would these regiments stand against those of the cities? The same can be said of other States, so that the awards would naturally remain in certain localities, causing ill feeling and dissatisfaction to those not considered best by the judge or judges.

Inspection might be, if properly carried out, of the greatest benefit to the National Guard; but its manner and method should be totally altered from the present system in both Army and National Guard.

Army officers are to be assigned to duty in regiments, brigades and divisions as adjutants and adjutant-generals. Now in so far as the Army officers are concerned this might be an exceedingly delightful plan; the ordinary headquarters duty would be easily accomplished and a pleasant assignment would be had by the fortunate ones. As a rule in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and California the duties required from officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are most ably conducted, and under the ordinary circumstances fully equal to what would be expected or obtained from officers of the Regular Army.

The last suggestion of the proposed plan is perhaps the weakest. The President is not given the power to exercise any control other than that now conferred by the Constitution and laws. What then is the cause of this great commotion; and why the appropriation of \$1,000,000, except as stated, to allow certain people the handling of the money, and its natural consequence create increased activity in Army departments, and the driving off of private enterprise in rifles, equipments and clothing?

That the National Guard in some States need a certain amount of reorganization there is very little doubt, but the plan proposed by Gen. Rodenbough will not accomplish the object. If the officers engaged in this proposed reconstruction scheme will give the same time and energy to the forces of their several States much progress can and will be accomplished. Massachusetts and Connecticut are already on the right road. Their men are completely equipped for field service by the States; certain instruction is annually required both in camp and in the armory; the men being remunerated for their time; and if the other States will follow their example a most efficient National Guard may be acquired. Obtain the appropriation from the General Government by all means, but with the understanding that the money be paid to each State on the basis of its effective National Guard, giving private enterprise its chance to compete with Army departments; organize annual camps of instruction; and by paying the men for their loss of time secure their full and

prompt attendance. The letter from Gen. Schofield in your issue of November 16 gives a most clear and common sense view of what each State should be required to do, while that of Major Williamson, in last number, plainly states that the proposed plan even if fully carried out would be nil, under the Constitution of the United States.

As at present constituted the National Guard is merely a Volunteer force, organized in each State for the protection of the lives and properties of its citizens in times of riot or disorder; being volunteer the best men only are selected, and when properly officered they have invariably proved themselves most competent. With proper equipment at the State expense, and pay, however slight, for duty duty, the men can be considered equal to all occasions. The question then would merely be competent officers. With proper consideration even these could be obtained. The system of promotion now so deliberately ignored should be carried into full effect, and officers should be graded up the list as in the Army. A first commission should only be granted to second lieutenants, on the recommendation of the commandant of the regiment, and with an ordinary examination on the basis of that required by appointees to the United States Marine Corps—now so much talked of as the quality of acquiring and imparting them. All promotions to be made from the line except in cases of officers of known ability, with increased examination for increased grades. The elective system should be completely abolished for all grades. In the staff, officers appointed should be required to be most thoroughly familiar with each and every duty pertaining to the department, with the regulations of the line and staff, with proper equipment and pay for the men the National Guard can be placed on the footing so long and so much needed in the United States, as an organized force armed and equipped, ready for service in case of internal trouble, and sufficiently educated to take the field if required to repel a foreign invader.

The New York Herald publishes the following despatch, dated Richmond, Va., November 14:

An important meeting of military men has just been held here which is destined to attract considerable attention throughout the country. It was a meeting of volunteer officers and graduates of the Virginia Military Institute, and is intended to inaugurate a reorganization of the entire military system of the United States. Its importance will be more fully understood when it is known that it was conducted by old United States Army officers, ex-Confederates and the alumni of the Virginia Academy. A committee, through Gen. Dabney Maury, chairman, reported a memorial to the State Legislature and to Congress asking for a reduction of the Army, a reorganization of the militia and a system of appointments to West Point by selecting from the most competent of graduating classes of the State Military Institute, the cadets to be appointed by the United States Academy instead of having them appointed by members of Congress as at present.

General Bradley T. Johnson favored the striking out of the memorial all that portion looking to a reduction of the Army and to limit the change in the manner of appointments of cadets to those hereafter appointed from Virginia. He read an elaborate paper in favor of a reorganization of the militia and limiting the Army to its proper functions. It set forth that it was the duty of Congress to provide for organizing the militia, but that their officers must be appointed by the States, and that the militia could not be called upon to keep the peace, quell insurrection and put down disorder. The Constitution nowhere authorized the Federal authority to suppress disorder or act as a *pote comitatus*, and that under no circumstances could the Army be used in any State without being called for by the Legislature, or by the Governor when the Legislature could not be convened in time.

His proposition was for the organization of a force of militia, say 1,000 for each congressional district to be equipped and organized by the United States, but the officers appointed by the States, to be under the orders of the Governors of the States; the appropriation not to be paid until an inspection by the Federal staff showed the militia came up to the standard of efficiency; the volunteers in each State to be enlisted for five years; one-fifth to go out of the service each year, and camps of instruction not to exceed thirty days each year to be provided. This would give 300,000 men in the ranks at the end of five years. Three hundred thousand men would be trained and discharged, and at the end of ten years 900,000 trained and instructed men would constitute a reserve force for any emergency.

According to his plan the whole question of Army reorganization ought to be left to the Congressional Committee appointed for that purpose, and the Army ought to be kept in the highest degree of efficiency. Its status should be organized and instructed fully up to the most advanced experience of modern Western European nations, and it ought to be the *cadre* of formation for the troops of the Union in time of war—readily capable of being expanded to 100,000 or to 500,000 men as necessity required. The memorial as amended was adopted and will be presented by the Virginia members to the House and the Committee on Military Affairs and an attempt made to get the Congress to provide for a thorough reorganization of the militia.

SEVENTH NEW YORK (CITY).—The annual fall parade of this command was held on "Evacuation Day," November 25, the assembly being sounded at the regimental armory at sharp 1 o'clock P. M. The equalization was perfected on ten companies of twenty-eight full files, and when turned over by Adj. Bacon the 7th looked at its very best, steady as a rock, every hand moving in unison at the "present," while the solid appearance of the men in their winter uniform was most favorably commented on. The route of march was Broadway, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, Madison avenue, to the armory, and it is needless to state that the streets were lined with admiring spectators, while the repeated plaudits proved how well the 7th has maintained its reputation as one of the very best regiments in the world. As the head of the column reached the new armory, Quartermaster-Sergeant Barrell, assisted by two members from Co. B, G and K, allowed the handsome flag 30 by 50 feet, the present of Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Commissary-General of Ordnance, S. N. Y., to float from the central tower, its appearance being greeted with vociferous applause and repeated cheers. As there were no particular ceremonies to be held at the new armory, after a short rest the return march was taken up. At Third street and Fifth avenue a marching salute was given to the veteran corps, who on the occasion paraded with the regiment, 200 strong, under command of Col. Wm. A. Pond. The veterans wheeled out of the column at Delmonico's, their headquarters, the regiment continuing its march to the armory. Half place, where it was dismissed. The parade as a whole was most successful, and the regiment well merited the repeated applause received along the whole route.

SEVENTH NEW YORK DIVISION (ROCHESTER).—Col. R. B. Yates, I. R. P. 7th New York Division, has forwarded the following concise report of the rifle practice of the division for the past year to the General Inspector Rifle Practice. This report is the first received by the G. I. R. P., and shows that the officers of the division are not behind in the work requisite to place the command on a solid footing when their proficiency with the rifle is considered. Armory and aiming drill is made a part of the regular duty required from each organization, and if the result as a total can equal that shown by the 20th Separate Company during the late fall meeting of the N. R. A. the end justifies the means. Too often commanders of companies are heard to exclaim against the extra time and drill required for this armory and aiming practice, but when, as has been repeatedly found, the men taught systematically in the armory are

fully able to qualify at the short ranges in the field the time has been well expended. If this system was insisted on throughout the several brigades and regiments in the State much time might be saved to the men and money to the State.

The result of the season's practice in the several organizations of the division is as follows:
Twelfth Brigade.—Fifty-fourth regiment, figure of merit 24.76, number of marksmen 98. Battalion Artillery, Batts. I and K, figure of merit 13.97, marksmen 11. Sep. Troop K, figure of merit 19.87, marksmen 7. First Sep. Co. Inf., figure of merit 13.47, marksmen 8.
Thirteenth Brigade.—One Hundred and Tenth Batt., figure of merit 15.86, marksmen 31. Twentieth Sep. Co. Inf., figure of merit 32.14, marksmen 40.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1878.

Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, General Inspector Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.:
GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith the consolidated reports of rifle practice in the 7th Division for the year 1878. The absence of a brigade I. R. P. for the 13th Brigade has materially increased the duties of the division inspector, and has detracted considerably from the facilities for practice, available by the troops of the brigade.

Armory Drill and Rifle Practice.—During the months of March and April the troops of this division were given three drills exclusively devoted to position and aiming drill, and to armory rifle practice. The drills of the 12th Brigade were personally superintended by Major Smith (Brigade I. R. P.) and myself, aided in the 54th regiment by the regimental I. R. P. In many instances during the first drills of companies in position aiming, the company commanders were absent, and as the officers in command were not conversant with the manual prescribed, I found it necessary to take command for a time and teach the troops movements, which, in many cases, seemed entirely new to them. These drills, however, seemed to have an excellent effect and a good position was soon attained by the majority; this was immediately followed up by systematic practice with the indicators in the drill room of the arsenal, and the third drill was devoted to armory rifle practice in a temporary gallery. This practice met with favor from the troops, and some good shooting was done taking into consideration the poor light and imperfect ventilation. The rifles used were the two issued by the State to the 54th regiment, of .44 calibre; they were not thoroughly satisfactory, as they were sighted for 100 yards or over, and over to their aim at our limited distance of 50 yards; they were also found to be inaccurate to a certain extent. This, however, I attribute more to the ammunition than the rifle; drop shots were numerous where the rifles were carefully tested, but there were also many stray shots. These I can only account for on the supposition that the amount of powder was insufficient to properly upset the bullet, and therefore it did not always take the rifling, but rode over it; the powder used was less than 35 grains, while civilized warfare demands about 40 grains. These rifles were much more satisfactory than the old sub-calibre barrel, but I am of the opinion that a rifle of .40 calibre would be better and would shoot more accurately with a charge of about 30 grains powder and 200 grains lead. Rifles for armory practice should be accurately sighted for a distance of about 50 yards, as few galleries exceed this distance, and quite as much good will result from shooting at a distance of 40 to 50 yards as at longer ranges.

I cannot too strongly urge the establishment of well fitted up rifle galleries in the armories of this division. A more liberal outlay in this direction would result in great economy to the State; practice here is of nearly as much value to the soldier as that obtained in the field at greater distances, while the great saving in the cost of ammunition, marking, and transportation can hardly be estimated. Third-class troops can be taught to shoot well in a gallery, and will carry this skill to the field and be able to qualify as soldiers, thereby saving the large amount of ammunition and cost of transportation incident to the necessity of repeated trials and excursions to the range.

The Rifle Ranges of the 7th Division are three in number; the main range is at Rochester, and comprises everything requisite for the practice of the troops or the conduct of rifle matches; it has three classes of targets, a second-class target which can be used at all distances up to 600 yards, and one first-class target which can be used up to 1,000 yards. The targets are all of cast iron, with markers' butts arranged the same as at Creedmoor. The hotel on the range can supply everything needful to the marksmen.

The ranges of the 110th Battalion, at Elmira, and of the 20th Separate Co., at Binghamton, each have one third-class, and one second-class target of stone; the limit of each range is 500 yards. These stone targets, particularly the third-class, are rapidly chipping out on the face, and are not satisfactory; I would respectfully suggest that the third-class targets at both these ranges be replaced with cast iron slabs similar to those in use on the main range at Rochester.

Regular Practices in class firing and for the marksmen's badge on the range at Rochester, has been, by company, alternating through the 54th regiment, the Battalion of Artillery, and Sep. Troop K of cavalry, and has taken place two or more times in each week. Most of these practices have been under the supervision of Capt. J. Staudenmeier, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. He has not only discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all, but by his perseverance and assistance has greatly aided the troops in class firing, and has nearly trebled the number of marksmen in the 54th regiment.

Nevada Badge Match.—Only one company in this division entered and competed in this match, viz., the 20th Separate Co. of Infantry. On this visit to Binghamton I also improved the occasion to take several scores of members of the company as qualification for the "Marksmen's Badge."

The Division Prize.—The competition for the prize presented to the 7th Division annually by the State, took place on the division range at Rochester on Sept. 11, and was contested for by fifteen teams of five men each from the following organizations, viz.: 14th regiment, 9 teams; 110th Battalion, 3 teams; 1st Separate Co. Infantry, 1 team; 20th Separate Co. Infantry, 1 team; Battery A, 1 team; Sep. Troop K, 1 team. The team of the 20th Separate Co. won the prize by a good score, considering the very unfavorable wet and windy weather.

The Fall Meeting.—The first annual fall meeting of the Rifle Association, held on the division range at Rochester on Oct. 3 and 4, the programme embraced ten competitions which included a large number of valuable prizes; the weather was very good, with the exception of exceedingly strong and variable winds, which had the effect of reducing general averages considerably. The conduct of the meeting was nearly perfect, Lieut.-Col. Schofield acting as chief executive officer and Major W. B. Smith, Jr., as statistical officer.

The State Arm.—The Remington Co., in the hands of the troops (with good ammunition) is exceedingly accurate and effective, but will admit of considerable improvement, particularly in the matter of sights. I would respectfully suggest that a limited number of improved rear sights be manufactured at the expense of the State, and supplied to all marksmen desiring them at the cost price; bronzing the barrels would also add much to the average marksmanship of the troops. I cannot but regret that the State has adopted the .50 calibre as the standard for its arms. Practice has repeatedly demonstrated the superiority of the .45 calibre in accuracy and penetration at distances exceeding 300 yards, when limited to a rifle weighing only nine pounds. The range of the .45 calibre with the same charge of powder and lead is at least 25 per cent. greater, and its accuracy at distances over 600 yards exceeds the .50 calibre even more than this per centage. It may be argued that the .50 calibre bullet is more fatal at short range, but in civilized warfare the object is not so much to kill the enemy as to render him *hors du combat*, and as much of the firing in modern times occurs at long distances, the .45 calibre clearly has the advantage. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the further manufacture of the .50 calibre rifle be discontinued, and that all new arms for the use of the State troops be of .45 calibre, with bronze barrels, and accurately graded, true sights.

In the conduct of the general practice and matches of the division range, I desire to acknowledge the kind and effective assistance of Major W. B. Smith, Jr., the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the 12th Brigade, and particularly the great advantage derived by the troops, through his unremitting attention to the armory drills and rifle practice in the spring. I regret being unable to report anything regarding the progress of the 80th Battalion in

THE following officers-elect were duly invested at the last meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery, Mil. Order, L. O. E., Nov. 1: Commander, Brevet Major-Gen. George Cadwalader, U. S. Army; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral Oliver S. Gleason, U. S. Navy; Junior Vice-Commander, Ensign Hector Tyndale, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. Samuel E. Tylio Mitchell, M. D., U. S. V.; Registrar, Brevet Brigadier-General James J. Dana, Major and Q. M., U. S. Army; Treasurer, Mr. Theodore Kitchon, late U. S. Navy; Chaplain, Col. Robert M. Brineto, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, late U. S. V.; Council, Rear-Admiral George F. Edmunds, U. S. Navy; Brevet Brig.-General J. William Hofmann, U. S. V.; Capt. Nabro' Frazier, late U. S. V.; Capt. William Wilberforce Nevins, late U. S. V.; Mr. Samuel Bair Hney, late U. S. Navy. The following were elected Companions of the Order: Of First Class—Ensigns Arthur C. Ducat, Augustine L. Chetlain, Captain Charles E. Etting, 1st Lieut. Spencer M. Janney, 1st Lieut. Mes Black Young, Mr. J. Frederick Schober, Mr. David McNeely Stauffer, and Mr. Benjamin West Tingley.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that a large number of mitrailleuses of the Palmkrantz system are at the present time being manufactured for the Russian Government at the cast steel and small arm manufactory at Witten. "It is evident, therefore," remarks our contemporary, "that in Russia, as in other European countries, the merits of the mitrailleuse are beginning to be recognised." In this mitrailleuse the barrels are placed horizontally, and may be fired separately, or together. The mitrailleuse for the Navy has four barrels; the smaller firearm, ten. With the first, from 160 to 300, with the latter from 800 to 1,400, balls may be fired. Three iron plates, each three-eighths of an inch thick, and bolted together, were completely penetrated by this gun, and the balls entered an iron plate used as a backing to the depth of one inch. The Russian Government intend to employ them against torpedo vessels. The field mitrailleuses are very light, which permits, in case of a want of horses, of their being moved about by the men.

THE Chinese forces on the Eastern frontier of Russia are reported to have assumed a hostile attitude toward Russia, necessitating an increase of her garrisons in that region.

THE *London Times* recently printed in its most imposing type a communication from a Frenchman, who says he saw 150 men arrive in a village with orders to stay there forty-eight hours. On their arrival the commandant asked for the provisions for his soldiers; they had not come. He then told the men to eat what they had in their knapsacks, three-fourths of them were empty! Not one in twenty officers, he says, inspects the knapsacks, and this abuse goes on unchecked. It was eight hours before the wagons containing the rations were found; and they were then on their way elsewhere. At another time, he says, two battalions were ordered to attack a village. They arrived within a few hundred yards in close column, sent out skirmishers, and opened fire. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed, and the officer in command was astonished at seeing no enemy replying to his fire. He stopped the fire, and sent a flag of truce to the village, when he found that the enemy had vacated the village three hours before, had made a flank march, and had outflanked and captured his assailants. These little incidents, with others that this correspondent mentions, are enough to show that much has still to be done before the military organization of France is complete.

CAPT. E. JOHANSEN, who has recently returned from an expedition into arctic waters, has discovered a new island situated east of Nova Zembla, about long. 86 E., and lat. 77.35 N. He has named the island "Eensomheden," which is the Swedish for "solitude."

VAST quantities of old shot and shell are coming down from Varna, the accumulation of years past in the magazines of Shumla and the Danube fortresses, as well as more valuable material in the shape of Krupp field pieces and their gear. The navy has also been called upon to provide transport for the several thousand returning prisoners of war. The men, on the whole, speak well of their treatment by the Russians. They are all clad in the great-coats and long boots of the Russian soldier. Large numbers died in their captivity, principally from the effect of the winter. Probably not more than two-thirds of the Turkish soldiers who passed over into Russia will ever see their homes again.

The Turkish Batoum squadron brought away all the torpedoes that could be discovered out of those placed for the defence of the harbor. Some three or four only are missing of those placed in the very deep water outside the entrance to the bay. They were all temporary affairs, improvised at Constantinople. The other torpedoes, when opened, were found to be in excellent condition—the powder quite dry, and the resistance of the fuses but slightly altered from the time when first inserted. The lifting of the torpedoes was found to be no easy matter, for the electric cables had become buried under a mass of sand and shingle. Operations are now about to commence for removing the torpedoes from the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

THE ram is, in the opinion of *Broad Arrow*, a more dangerous, because more controllable and practicable, engine of destruction than the torpedo. The *Vanguard* at the bottom of St. George's Channel, and the *Grosser Kurfurst* similarly situated in the English Channel, are unmistakable demonstrations of the ram. These were accidental results of the action; what, then, are we to expect when opposing fleets, on destruction bent, attack each other like goats? That *König Wilhelm*

did not share the fate of the *Grosser Kurfurst* was solely due, it appears, to the collision bulkhead of the former vessel.

It is stated that among Shere Ali's favorite captains is a certain Hussein, a Khyber Khan, commanding the cavalry of the military district of Candahar. This Murat of Afghanistan chivalry is a renegade British soldier. His name in the British service was O'Donnell. He served for many years in the 87th Fusiliers, or "Faugh-a-Ballaghs," as Dr. Zimmer would prefer calling them. This man was color and pay sergeant, but lost the rank, and was subsequently promoted to the grade of company sergeant, but lost that also. Soon after he left the regiment—how we are not clearly informed. At that time, now some years ago, O'Donnell, who hails from Nenagh, was a man of forty, noted for his reckless daring and his herculean strength. He was the only European in India who vanquished every native wrestler pitted against him, and his throw of a hammer, marked in one of the up-country stations, has not been equalled. This very capable man-of-war, having cried quits with the British army, found his way into the Ameer's service, and will probably cross swords with his former brethren-in-arms.

THE English are congratulating themselves on the fact that India produces so many fibres capable of being manufactured into substitutes for hemp, that she can, in case of need, release herself from dependence upon her rival Russia for this material.

SIR W. PALLISER has written a letter, suggested by recent English artillery experiments which have recently been carried out, in which he holds that they uphold, to the satisfaction of all, the principles advocated by him during the last fifteen years in connection with iron plate penetration. These are: (1) That the form of the projectile should be such that the pressure of the plate should be brought to bear gradually on the projectile; and (2), that the projectile should be composed of a substance which offers a great resistance to pressure. These principles sound casidike in their simplicity; still they were opposed to the received opinions of the day. In advocacy of the principles the writer says: "I applied them by making a pointed (technically an ogival-headed) projectile of common cast iron of a hard nature, which is further hardened and compressed by casting in a peculiar mould. The results of my invention were so great that the Government of the day ordered that these projectiles should be officially designated the 'Palliser Projectiles.' All that now remains to me of them is their name. Why should public money be wasted when thoroughly reliable projectiles can be produced from cheap cast iron which do all that can be required of them, viz., which will penetrate as far as the gun has power to drive them? Moreover, these projectiles possess the valuable quality of separating themselves into many pieces in planes, as a rule parallel with, and at right angles to, the axis of the projectile." Notwithstanding the progress in artillery since these principles were first enunciated by Sir W. Palliser, he believes firmly in the superiority of his projectiles for penetrating iron plates, and holds that, provided his first principles be true, nothing will ever be produced to surpass them.

THE Admiralty prohibited the sale of any portion of the *Eurydies* for relics, and her timbers was sold in lots at auction for old lumber.

THE Turkish squadron in the Black Sea is gathering at Constantinople, and are being cleared of their cargoes, military stores, old guns, obsolete shot and shell, etc., in readiness for the transport of troops from the capital for the war with Greece, which is in prospect.

SOME one has unearthed an extract from the *Mechanics Magazine* for 1832, which states that Cleopatra's Needle had for thirty years been the property of England, and that £7,000 had been contributed at that time by the Army of Egypt and the accompanying Navy for its removal, and that the money had ever since remained on interest unappropriated. The question now is, what became of the money?

HOBERT PASHA having informed the Sultan that he was suspected in England of inclining towards a Russian alliance, his Majesty has declared to Sir Henry Layard that he would never conclude such an alliance.

THE uniform of the Turkish navy has been altered, after the English model, the moving cause being the inability by his dress to distinguish the captain of a man-of-war from the chief engineer or surgeon.

During the last war 594,000 Russian soldiers poured down through Roumania into Turkey. Of these 58,800 were sent back by rail wounded, and 63,150 ill,

31,000 sick went home to Odessa by sea, 29,000 are still in hospital, 31,000 laid their bones in Roumania, and 99,000 perished in Bulgaria.

An officer of the Russian general staff, Capt. Pasgrevaki, who served with the army of the Danube, recommends for troops of all arms a cap with a broad, flat, overhanging top, with a peak. It is light, protects the head and eyes from the sun, while by placing inside it a folded cloth, or even a piece of paper, it can be made into a very warm covering for the head in winter. For the knapsack he recommends the substitution of a simple waterproof bag with a strap, in order that the soldier may be able to change the position and manner of carrying his load frequently during a march. The kit should be altered to suit the campaign of summer or winter.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* gives from official sources the following as the number of fighting men of the principal independent tribes on the Punjab border: Akazais, 1,000; Hassanzais, 1,700; Judais, 2,500; Bonerwals, 2,000; Swatis, 6,000; Utman Khels, 5,000; Mohmands, 16,000; Afridis, 23,500; Orakzais, 20,500; Zaimusht Afghans, 4,500; Turis, 5,000; Wazirs, 44,000; Sheoranis, 5,000; Ustranas, 900; Kasranis, 1,500; Bozdians, 2,700; Khetrans, 4,500; Khosas, 4,000; Lagharis, 3,700; Gurchanis, 1,200; Marris, 2,500; Bugtis, 1,500; Mazaris, 2,000—total, 170,200. No census of these tribes is of course possible, and the figures must be accepted as a mere approximation. They comprise all the adult males in the tribes capable of bearing arms, and in the case of no single tribe would it be possible to bring into the field much more than half the numbers here given.

RUSSIAN newspapers relate some romantic attachments which have sprung up between Turkish prisoners of war and Russian ladies of various ages in the towns where the former have been detained, leading in some cases to somewhat sensational and rather inconvenient scenes upon the departure of the Turks. At Charkoff a Russian girl, dressed up as a Turk, took her place among the returning Moslems. She was detected on numbering the persons conveyed in the car. At Poltava a young lady of position and education insisted upon accompanying a Turkish officer with whom she earnestly desired to be married. At the same place the departure of one railway train carrying liberated prisoners led to a regular scene, necessitating the interference of the police and calling for orders which have since been given to prevent similar occurrences in future. A crowd of ladies, young and old, some only schoolgirls, assembled on the platform and took leave of the departing Turks in the most pathetic and demonstrative of ways. All embraced, all kissed, some burst into tears, others fainted away. All this was done in public. The schoolgirls taking part in the display have since been expelled from their schools.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT.—To those who are now in the United States service, Navy or Army, who served for 90 days during the War of the Rebellion, 160 acres of land is now given them. Write me immediately for particulars, giving date of service.—D. H. TALBOT, General Land Scrip and Warrant Broker, Sioux City, Iowa.

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[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

BAILEY-ABELL.—At Grace Church, San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. Wm. H. Platt, Capt. CLARENCE M. BAILEY, U. S. A., to SARAH J., daughter of Alex. G. Abell, Esq. No cards.

CHUBB-EATON.—In Portland, Oregon, November 14th, at St. Stephen's Chapel, by the Rt. Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon, 2d Lieut. Charles St. John Chubb, 17th Infantry, to Sarah Looser, eldest daughter of Gen. J. H. Eaton, U. S. Army.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

LONGNECKER.—At Towson, Baltimore Co., Md., of pueral fever, Monday night, Nov. 25, 1878, in the 24th year of her age, Mrs. LIDA MARTIN LONGNECKER, wife of Henry C. Longnecker and sister of Mrs. Wm. C. Church.

ROWLEY.—At Baton Rouge Barracks, La., Oct. 12, 1878, of yellow fever, Private WILLIAM H. ROWLEY, Company F, 13th Infantry.

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NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY OCTOBER 7, 1878.
PARTELLI'S TARGETS.

The Washington Marksman's Wonderful Score

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1878. Joseph Partello's score of 234 out of a possible 235 is the theme of discussion and the subject of admiration throughout sporting circles here in the national capital. The modest clerk of the War Department suddenly finds himself a lion of immense proportions. Subjoined are diagrams of the three targets made by Mr. Partello. They show wonderful shooting throughout. At 800 yards he opened with a one o'clock "bull," about eight inches in, but did not group his succeeding shots in any particular order until he reached the ninth, which he put to the right of the true center, landing the tenth in the exact center, the eleventh a little to the left and the twelfth again to the right. At 900 yards he opened with a ten o'clock "bull" well in, and grouped his second, third and fourth to the right of the center. The most remarkable thing on this target is the string of shots from the upper edge of the eye down the center. These are the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh of the string, with the twelfth a few inches to the left. It was on the next shot—the thirteenth—that he got outside the eye, scoring a centre. It will be remarked that all but two of the shots on this target are on the right half of the target. At 1,000 yards he opened with a five o'clock "bull" about six inches in, placing the second about six inches to the left of the first. At the third he almost put his bullet on the true center. The two shots high left are the fourth and eighth. The fourteenth was a "nipper" at two o'clock, showing the same tendency as at 900 yards to drift to the right. Altogether the score is one that is not likely to be equalled for some time.

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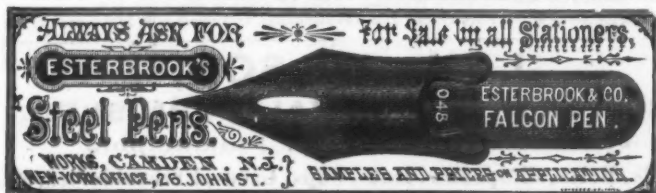
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